AN RAILWAY
ERS' GUIDE,
ONTAINING
d Fare Tables of all the Indian
Steam Boats, and Dak Companies,
Transit Companies; the Routes
pal towns of Northern, Central,
tern India, &c.
A MAP OF INDIA.
ected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
olished at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,728—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 21 to
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 22-12 per
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } doz. bottles.
"Glentromie" ... ... }
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th Sept.
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th "
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th "
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd "
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th "
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	20th "
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th Sept.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th October 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 11, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	600	5th Oct.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Ferini	3,800	500	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Sept. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYRABOLAN or Harda collection of the Forests for 1889-90. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,500
Belgaum do.	1,700

Total 5,200 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

N. D. of Kanara	2,100
S. D. of Kanara	2,100
C. D. of Kanara	300

Total 4,500 Khandis of 560 lbs. each.

Tenders to be written in ENGLISH should reach the Undersigned by the 10th October 1889 at latest.

For farther particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Belgaum, 7th September 1889

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 11 a.m. on 23rd September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, and s. s. ARABIA, 1,080 tons, on SATURDAY, 28th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd October.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 24th September.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th October.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks in the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st September 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMP FURNITURE.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES,
SPORTING KIT, &c., &c.

IT would be impossible to enumerate every article well stock in the small space of an Advertisement. We shall therefore be glad to forward a complet ely Indexed Catalogue of our large and varied stock in the above departments free of charge.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
GENERAL PROVIDERS & MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAZORS, &c.

	Rs. a.
Single Case, Superior hard Steel, "Unequalled" as a good useful Razor, in Black Horn Handle	1 2
Single Superior hard Steel Razor, in Ivory handle	2 12
Do. Extra tempered Steel Razor in Ivory handle	4 4
Do. "Plantagenet Guard" Razor, safe and perfect for quick and clean shaving. superior hard Steel, in Ivory handle...	7 0
Treacher's Camp Razor with Strop in case.....	3 4
The Keen Hollow Ground, a perfect luxury Rs. 2-4, 3-4, and	4 4
Do. " " a pair, in case, Companions, in [illegible] Rs. 9, 11, and	14 0
low Ground Keen Razors, Scissors, Corn Knife, Tweezers, and Nail Cleaner	16 0
Mandarin Razors (Arbenz) with spare blades.....	6 0

RAZOR STROPS.

Mechi's Magic Strops 9in., 12in., 13in., 15in.
Rs. 1-10, 2-2, 2-10, 3-4
Do. do. 7½ in., 8 in. double handled.
Rs. 3-12. Rs. 4-4.

Saunder's four-sided Strops with Metallic Tablet for sharpening Razors instead of grinding them, in Morocco Leather, with polished wood handle.

8½ in. 8½ in. 10 in.
Rs. 3 superior Rs. 4 Rs. 5-4

"The Keen," the latest improvement, two-sided, Rs. 2 and 4 0
Do. do. four-sided, Rs. 2-4 and 4 8
Yorkshire Bite Strops .....from 1 4
The Genuine Belt Strop .....each 2 0
Army Razor Strop, Buff Leather with Ring 1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRIME JAVA CIGARS.

We have just opened a first-rate consignment of the above. They are in splendid condition.

THE BEST SMOKE
OBTAINABLE AT THIS SEASON.

No. 1	Rs. 3	12	per Box of	100.
No. 2	" 3	4	"	"
No. 3	" 3	0	"	"
Purity	" 4	0	"	"

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

GRINDLAY G ROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE Light and Stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON with patent Brake, nearly new, fitted for one or pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, London.

One Light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 550.

One Canoe-shaped BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in good order.

Second-hand Single and Double-seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England.

New English-built VICTORIAS by different makers.

Good respectable Carriages and Horses let out by the day and month.

Glass, Crockery, and Furniture for Sale and Hire.

TO BE LET,

From 1st November next, a HOUSE on Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Surgeon-Major Parakh.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ARMY AND NAVY CUPS ...from	20 0 to	35 0
ASPARAGUS DISHES AND SERVERS ... ,,	85 0 to	95 0
ASPARAGUS SERVERS ... ,,	18 0 to	20 0
BACON DISHES ... ,,	60 0 to	70 0
BEER MUGS ... ,,	12 8 to	36 0
BISCUIT BOXES ... ,,	20 0 to	80 0
BOTTLE HOLDERS ... ,,	9 0 to	13 8
BOTTLE LABELS ... ,,	1 4 to	1 8
BRANDY AND SODA FRAMES ... ,,	80 0 to	100 0
BREAD BASKETS ... ,,	70 0 to	90 0
BREAKFAST CRUETS ... ,,	13 8 to	50 0
BREAKFAST DISHES ... ,,	65 0 to	100 0
BUTTER, CHEESE, & BISCUIT FRAMES ...each	57 0	
BUTTER COOLERS ... ,,	16 0 to	45 0
BUTTER KNIVES ... ,,	2 8 to	7 0
CAKE BASKETS ... ,,	70 0 to	90 0
CALL BELLS ... ,,	7 8 to	12 0
CANDLESTICKS ... ,,	18 0 to	60 0
CAFETIERES ... ,,	80 0 to	100 0
CARLTON CRUETS ... ,,	13 8 to	45 0
CAYENNE PEPPER BOTTLES ... ,,	6 0 to	7 8
CHEESE SCOOPS ... ,,	2 8 to	20 0
CHILDREN'S MUGS ... ,,	12 0 to	40 0
CHOCOLATE POTS ... ,,	68 0 to	80 0
CHRISTENING PRESENTS ... ,,	10 0 to	150 0
CHUTNEY FRAMES ... ,,	25 0 to	70 0
CIGAR LAMPS ... ,,	25 0 to	40 0
CLARET JUGS ... ,,	16 0 to	60 0
COCKTAIL SHAKERS ... ,,	25 0 to	30 0
COFFEE SPOONS, in cases ... ,,	20 0 to	22 8
COMBINED FISH & DESSERT CABINETS ... ,,	450 0 to	600 0
COVERED TANKARDS ... each ,,	20 0 to	40 0
CRUET STANDS ... ,,	20 0 to	100 0
CRUMB BRUSHES ... each ,,	20 0	
CRUMB SCOOPS ... ,,	18 0 to	25 0
CRUMB TRAYS ...each ,,	60 0	
CURRY DISHES ... each ,,	50 0 to	70 0
DESSERT CABINETS ... ,,	300 0 to	350 0
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS, sets of ... ,,	22 8 to	60 0
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of ... ,,	45 0 to	150 0
DESSERT STANDS ... ,,	36 0 to	250 0
DINNER CRUETS ... ,,	32 0 to	100 0
DISH COVERS ... ,,	40 0 to	100 0
DISHES, REVOLVING LID ... ,,	90 0 to	140 0
EGG FRAMES ... ,,	30 0 to	60 0
ENTREE DISHES, sets of 4 ... ,,	360 0 to	600 0
EPERGNES ... ,,	100 0 to	250 0
FISH CARVERS ... ,,	17 0 to	40 0
FISH-EATING KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of ... ,,	65 0 to	200 0
FRUIT STANDS ... ,,	36 0 to	70 0
GOBLETS ... ,,	20 0 to	100 0
GOLF CUPS ... ,,	20 0 to	80 0
GRAPE SCISSORS ... ,,	8 0 to	12 0
GONGS ... ,,	20 0 to	40 0
HOLSTER FLASKS ... ,,	7 8 to	14 8
HOT-WATER JUGS ... ,,	35 0 to	65 0
ICE CLAWS ... ,,	7 8 to	8 8
ICE HAMMERS ... ,,	7 8 to	10 0
ICE JUGS ... ,,	47 0 to	100 0
ICE PAILS ... ,,	18 0 to	45 0
ICE SPOONS, sets of ... ,,	20 0 to	60 0
ICE TONGS ...from	4 8 to	6 8
ICE WATER SETS ... ,,	150 0 to	250 0
ICE WATER URNS ... ,,	250 0 to	280 0
INKSTANDS ... ,,	20 0 to	150 8
JAM, HONEY, AND MARMALADE JARS ... ,,	7 8 to	30 0
JAM SPOONS ... ,,	4 0 to	6 0
KNIFE RESTS, per pair ... ,,	2 0 to	6 0
LOVING CUPS ... ,,	50 0 to	100 0
MUFFINEERS, each ... ,,	3 0 to	7 0
MUSTARD POTS ... ,,	5 0 to	10 0
NAPKIN RINGS ... ,,	10 0 to	25 0
NUT CRACKERS ... ,,	4 0 to	7 0
PAP BOWLS ... ,,	35 0 to	40 0
PEPPER CASTORS ... ,,	3 0 to	7 0
PEPPER MILLS ... ,,	4 8 to	36 0
PEG MEASURES ... ,,	5 0 to	13 0
PIANO CANDLESTICKS ... ,,	45 0 to	50 0
PICKLE FRAMES ... ,,	35 0 to	70 0
PICKLE PRONGS OR FORKS ... ,,	1 4 to	8 0
PICNIC COMPANIONS ... ,,	15 0 to	50 0
PLATEAUX ... ,,	70 0 to	100 0
PRESERVE FRAMES ... ,,	27 0 to	40 0
SALAD BOWLS AND SERVERS ... ,,	50 0 to	100 0
SALAD SERVERS ... ,,	20 0 to	40 0
SALT CELLARS, sets of ... ,,	14 0 to	60 0
SALVERS ... ,,	18 0 to	125 0
SARDINE BOXES ... ,,	35 0 to	50 0
SARDINE HELPERS ... ,,	6 0 to	6 8
SAUCE BOATS ... ,,	35 0 to	40 0
SAUCE FRAMES ... ,,	15 8 to	45 0
SIDE DISHES, sets of ... ,,	360 0 to	600 0
SOUFFLET PANS ... ,,	15 8 to	20 0
SOY FRAMES ... ,,		
SPIRIT AND LIQUOR FRAMES ... ,,	50 0 to	150 0
SPOON WARMERS ... ,,	13 8 to	40 0
SUGAR BASINS ... ,,	20 0 to	40 0
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES ... ,,	36 0 to	50 0
SUGAR SIFTERS ... ,,	3 0 to	4 8
SUITES OF PLATE ... ,,	215 0 to	250 0
SULKIES ... ,,	6 0 to	8 0
TANKARDS ... ,,	25 0 to	40 0
TANTALUS FRAMES ... ,,	40 0 to	150 0
TART, PIE OR PUDDING DISHES ... ,,	14 0 to	30 0
TEA CADDIES ... ,,	50 0 to	60 0
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES ... ,,	100 0 to	350 0
TEA INFUSERS ... ,,	5 8 to	6 0
TEA SERVICES ... ,,	55 0 to	140 0
TEA SPOONS, per doz ... ,,	10 8 to	20 0
TEA KETTLES ... ,,	120 0 to	135 0
TEA TRAYS ... ,,	75 0 to	250 0
TOAST RACKS ... ,,	6 8 to	27 0
TOAST RACK AND EGG FRAMES ... ,,	50 0 to	70 0
TOILET SERVICES ... ,,	250 0 to	300 0
TUMBLER AND WINE GLASS COVERS ... ,,	2 8 to	4 0
TWO-HANDLED CUP ... ,,	35 0 to	150 0
VEGETABLE DISHES ... ,,	90 0 to	120 0
WEDDING PRESENTS ... ,,	10 0 to	500 0
WINE CORKS ...each ,,	1 0 to	1 12
WINE STRAINERS ... ,,	9 0 to	15 0

New and Artistic Designs are being continually introduced.

Complete Illustrated Lists Free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

LANDING FROM S. S. "ORIENTAL."

SUN HELMETS, LIGHT CLOTHING, SHIRTS,
And every requirement for India, ready for Wear.

HIGH CLASS GOODS—at MODERATE PRICES.

HOAR & CO., { GENERAL OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

The Most Complete Establishment in the EAST.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

OUR long experience has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.

As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary loss.

We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.

Our firm being one of the oldest established houses in Bombay, we flatter ourselves we have obtained a reputation of the highest standing since the year 1869.

	Rs.
In Gold heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	550
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	450
Do. do. do. do. fair quality	375
In Silver, heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	300
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	275
Silver Hunting keyless Lever Chronograph Watch	140
Do. Crystal case do. do.	125
Gold plain keyless ¼ Repeater and Chronograph, second quality	580
Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches	950
Another useful improvement on the Chronograph is the addition of a Minute-recorder. A small minute-hand is started, stopped, and returned on a dial of its own by the same actions which operate on the centre seconds-hand, highest quality	650
Silver keyless Crystal-face Chronograph, centre seconds and minute-dial, indicating up to thirty, a high-class watch	195
Do. do. do. do. second quality	150

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S AROMATISED TASTELESS CASCARA SAGRADA.

THE Bark of RHAMNUS PURSHIANUS, known as Cascara Sagrada or Sacred Bark, has of late years come into most extensive use as mild, safe, and efficient Laxative, the Liquid Extract being the preparation generally employed. The great objection to its administration, however, has been the PERSISTENT NAUSEOUS BITTER TASTE which has hitherto to a great extent interfered with its general use as a Laxative. After numerous experiments, we have succeeded in devising a process for preparing a TASTELESS Extract from the Bark WITHOUT INTERFERING IN ANY WAY WITH THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLE, thus retaining its full aperient effects. This Tasteless Extract, rendered palatable by means of Aromatics, we have now the pleasure of placing before the Medical Profession and the Public, feeling sure that a single trial will be sufficient to prove its efficiency.

Price One Rupee per Bottle.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD. BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS,—LIGHT AND DURABLE.

PORTMANTEAUX.

12½ per cent. CASH DISCOUNT.

THE BEST CHOICE IN THE EAST.

ALL NEW GOODS.

DECK CHAIRS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Canvas ...	27 0 to	36 0
BEST QUALITY, very durable ...	40 0 to	50 0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under Seat, ...		
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS or Imperials ...	45 0 to	50 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX, self-closing ...	35 0 to	
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUX, tan waterproof canvas ...	12 0 to	48 0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin ...	38 0 to	44 0
GLADSTONE or EXPANDING BAGS ...	36 0 to	56 0
HIDE HAND or CARRIAGE BAGS ...	12 0 to	29 0
COURIER BAGS ...	10 0 to	14 0
WIDE OPENING BAGS, best hide leather ...	20 0 to	29 0
LADIES' FITTED TOILET BAGS ...	65 0 to	75 0
LADIES' MOROCCO BAGS, Sterling Silver fittings ...	100 0 to	175 0
GENT'S FITTED BAGS ...	75 0 to	150 0
GENT'S SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES ...	19 0 to	40 8
TAN or WHITE BAGS, for soiled linen ...	5 12 to	8 0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS ...	6 8 to	20 0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS ...	24 0 to	27 0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy ...	12 8	...
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful ...	17 0 to	28 0
The SHIKAR or HUNTING KIT BAG, SOLID OX HIDE, very Roomy ...	32 0 to	36 0

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR THE COLD SEASON.

HOAR & CO., { TRUNK & BAG IMPORTERS, } BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
BRITANNIA....	Geo. Mitchell	3,069	5 Oct.

THIS vessel will sail as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1889.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "BRITANNIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Victoria Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st September 1889.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

AN ad-interim DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or six shillings and threepence per share, and will be payable on or after the 24th instant to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on 14th instant.
By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 21st Sept. 1889.

WATCHES.

GOLD HUNTING DOME-CASE KEYLESS WATCH, with Fusee and Chain, can be used either Key-winding or Keyless, by JAS. McCABE.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, Key-winding, either large and small size, by JAS. McCABE.

GOLD OPEN CASE Crystal-glass WATCHES, Key-winding, small and large size, by JAS. McCABE.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

ALPINE CONSERVE.
TO BRAIN WORKERS.
TONIC AND INVIGORATING.

For Loss of Memory, Forgetfulness, Mental Exhaustion, Incapacity for Study, Inability to fix attention, Alpine Conserve is a specific.
One or two pots of Alpine Conserve makes the pale and emaciated face rosy and blooming, and strengthens the constitution shattered by nervous weakness.
Alpine Conserve is palatable (purely vegetable). It is made up of drugs which makes the Alpine Conserve a brain, muscle, and blood tonic.
PER POT Re. 1.
Can be had of—Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., and Messrs. J. Brothers & Co.; Kalbadevi and Crawford Market, C. N. Patell & Co.; Fort, Parsee Bazar Street, Mr. B. F. Dustoor.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 3 lakhs of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAKWOOD PERMANENT-WAY CHAIR KEYS of 5 different patterns, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.
Standard samples with templets or gauges can be seen and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made on the Company's form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, the 16th October next, after which [illegible]
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
[illegible] 1889.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 30th September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1889.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th September to 7th October, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th September 1889.

FLOR DE COROMANDEL.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
For the above
CELEBRATED CIGARS.
PRICES.

	Per 100 Rs.	a.
FLOR DE COROMANDEL, No. 1 ...	4	0
Do. „ 2 ...	3	12
Do. „ 3 ...	3	8
Do. 6 inches long...	5	4

Liberal Discount to purchasers of 1,000 and upwards.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
BY R. LIPP AND SOHN, STUTTGART.

These deservedly popular instruments have been sent to all parts of India, and have given satisfaction everywhere. In the driest climates and again in the most humid they have always exhibited the most uniform and solid staying qualities. They are easy to the Touch, brilliant in Tone, and iron-bound throughout, with perfect Check-Repeating Action, and are *Manufactured especially for India to order.*
Price, Rs. 650.
Tin-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25,
or
on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application.
SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.
PRICE ONE RUPEE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, will be held at the Hemabhai Institute, Ahmedabad, on TUESDAY, the 1st October, at 5 p.m., to consider a proposal for registering themselves as a Society under Act XXI of 1860.
H. E. M. JAMES,
Collector and Chairman, Guzerat College Board.
Ahmedabad, 9th September 1889.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOAN.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay will be prepared to receive up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd October, TENDERS for 15 lakhs of rupees, being a further instalment of the TANSA LOAN, bearing interest at 5 per cent. and repayable in forty years from 1st January 1893.
For further particulars as to form of tender, amount of deposit, dates of instalments, security and authority for Loan, &c., &c., application should be made to the Chief Accountant at the Municipal Office.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Muni. Comr.'s Office, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1889.

TENDERS are INVITED for Providing Furniture and constructing Lecture Theatres for the Elphinstone College, Bombay.
Plans and Specifications can be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Office of the Undersigned.
Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Furniture, Elphinstone College," will be received in the Office of the Undersigned up to 1 p.m. on the 7th proximo.
A sum of Rs. 200 in cash should accompany each Tender as Earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case after his Tender has been accepted the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.
The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Undersigned on receipt of authority from the Chief Engineer, N. D.
The Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 21st September 1889.

THE JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 41, Waudby Road, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of October, at 3 p.m., for the following purposes:—
1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and statement of accounts made up to the 30th June 1889.
2nd. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
3rd. To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to 7th October 1889, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
શુદરદાસ સામળજી કુમપની.
SOONDERDAS SHAMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,
The Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co., Ld.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

A QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 30 will entitle a Mofussil Subscriber to OWNERSHIP of Six English Weeklies and Four Periodicals, which will be posted from Bombay in the following order:—

DAILY POST.

On Monday.....One Six-pence Newspaper.
On Tuesday.....One do. do. (Illustrated)
On Wednesday...One Three-pence Newspaper.
On Thursday.....One do. do. (Illustrated)
On Friday.....One Two-pence Newspaper.
On Saturday.....One Penny Newspaper.

WEEKLY POST.

First Saturday.....One Six-pence Periodical.
Second Saturday...One Shilling Periodical.
Third Saturday...One Six-pence Periodical (Illustrated),
Fourth Saturday...One Half-crown Periodical.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, AND REVIEWS FOR SELECTION.

PENNY NEWSPAPERS.
Funny Folks.
TWO-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
English Mechanic,
[illegible]
SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
[illegible] Mail. St. James's Budget.
Saturday Review.
SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS (ILLUSTRATED).
Graphic. Illustrated London News.
SIX-PENCE PERIODICALS.
Cassel's Family Magazine (Illustrated). Leisure Hour (Illustrated)
Family Herald. Marine Engineer.
SHILLING PERIODICALS.
Harper's Magazine.
HALF-CROWN PERIODICALS.
Contemporary Review. National Review.
Fortnightly Review. Nineteenth Century.

N.B.—A Subscriber has the option of taking three Weeklies and two Periodicals, and pay half the Subscription if six Weeklies and four Periodicals are too many; but then the Weeklies will be posted *every second day* and the Periodicals *fortnightly*.
A Subscriber has also the option of dividing the cost of a Paper or Periodical. Thus, for *one* Sixpence Newspaper, *two* of Threepence or *three* of Twopence may be taken, and for *one* Shilling Periodical, *two* of Sixpence, and so on.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform Ladies that she SUPPLIES WET-NURSES and DOMESTIC SERVANTS to all parts of India and England, and also takes entire charge of Infants in her Nursery at moderate rates.
The business is of several years' standing and possesses good testimonials, Apply to
MRS. M. MOLESWORTH,
Wet Nurse and Servants' Agency, Agra.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 667 OF 1877.

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant and Butcher, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and AYSHABAI, widow of YAROO MAHOMED KHOOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, also residing at No. 33 aforesaid ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VULLEE and NOORBAI, widow of ALLY MIYA CHAND, daughters of TAJOOBHOY KULLABHOY, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, and administratrixes of his estate and effects, residing in house No. 32, Butcher Street in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-third Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Ninth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Karim Mahomed Jamal and Ayshabai, widow of Yaroo Mahomed Khoomed, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Rajooma, widow of Karim Mahomed Vullee, and Noorbai, widow of Ally Mya Chand, daughters and administratrixes of the Estate and Effects of the late Tajoobhoy Kallabhoy, in all that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate on the east side of Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which land is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 43-47 A and 47 B, and Ward Nos. 313 (1) and 313 (2) and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Mamoola bin Hamedoola, on or towards the south by the property of the Butcher's Mosque, on or towards the east partly by the property of Shaik Boolun bin Alan, and partly by the property of Ali Sahib bin Bullo Miya Coor, and on or towards the west by the said Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the defendants Rajooma and Noorbai, and are now in the occupation of the Plaintiff, Karim Mahomed Jamal, or his tenants or mortgagees.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, Attorneys for the Defendants abovenamed, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of August 1889.
CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 1lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

SONG SERVICE.—"EVA," with Magic Lantern Dissolving Views, Grant Road Methodist Church, MONDAY, 23rd, at 8 p.m. Admission 8 annas. Children half price.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.—The matchless Tea from COL. HAWES' Tea Estate, Rs. 1-10 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders, MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Wholesale and Retail HUBBUCK'S GENUINE WHITE ZINC PAINT.—D. R. DADY & Co., Sassoon Buildings, Apollo Road.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET from 1st October to 31st December the furnished BUNGALOW "UNDERWOOD," Matheran. For terms apply to "M," care of this paper.

OUR WELL-KNOWN Kioto Crockery requires no recommendation, liked and approved by all who have seen it. Dinner Set for 6 persons, 31 pieces, Rs. 16 only. Tea Set, 27 pieces, Rs. 6-11 only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

STERLING SILVER WATCH CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Bar and Swivel complete, from Rs. 7 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FRESH DAILY GROUND Best MOCHA and CEYLON COFFEE, Re. 1 per lb.—BULL & Co., General Merchants, No. 1, Sirdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, No. 1 Rs. 3, and No. 2 Rs. 2-12 per 100. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java Tobacco only, and all lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK for a Merchant's Office. Must be a fast and neat writer.—Apply No. 50, care of this office.

WANTED an experienced HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, European. Apply with testimonials, to Dr. M. L. JELOVITZ, 3, Church Gate Street.

TO LET till end of this year an Unfurnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to "C. F.," care of this paper.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with Furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

TO LET—A partly FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 135. Apply to "W. W. W.," care of this paper.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE for Six Months from 1st October 1889. No. 5, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 90 or with the use of a grand sympathetic piano Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply on the premises.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN—The most comfortable and central Hotel on the hill—will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. Early applications addressed to PROPRIETORS, "POONA HOTEL," Poona, requested.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, and close to the Victoria Terminus.—Rooms large and airy and having the sea on all sides. Terms moderate.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Apollo House, Marine Street.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION POLICIES.—Absolute Security and low rates of premia. Apply to the Agents, C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co

---

DOUBLE GLOSTER and CHEDDAR CHEESE, HAMS, and BACON, just received.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

FOR SALE—"Viceroy" Oil Cooking Range with all Utensils. Will cook for 12 persons. Nearly new, cost Rs. 55, price Rs. 30. Also large size Prize Medal Filter, by Maignen, quite new, cost Rs. 30, price Rs. 20. And other articles of furniture, all nearly new, owner leaving for England. To view send letter to JOHN AMOS LOWE, *Bombay Guardian*, Tardeo.

WANTED

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to serve on board the I. G. T. S. "Patrick Stewart" or at the Cable Factory at Manora. Salary Rs. 125, rising to 150. Applicants possessing Second Engineers' certificates preferred. Copies of testimonials, age, and nationality should be furnished. Apply to the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bombay Division.
GEO. C. ALLYMAN, Sub-Assist. Supdt.,
For Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs,
Bombay Division.
Bombay, 18th September 1889.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
„ COOPER, MADON and Co.,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are speedily situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

BALLY PAPER MILLS Co., Ld., CALCUTTA.
MAKERS OF

BADAMIES	BROWNS	BLOTTINGS
PRINTING, SUPR.	PRINTING, MEDIUM	PRINTING, COMMON
CARTRIDGES	COLOURS	COVER PAPERS.

ALSO WRITINGS

TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED THEY ARE:
1. UNIFORM IN FINISH. More pleasant to write upon with any pen than either the highly glazed or rough antique so often sold in Indian markets.
2. UNIFORM IN COLOUR. The shade is suited to the climate, and does not deteriorate like English papers.
3. SIMILAR IN TEXTURE AND HARDNESS to English tub-sized papers, and 2 annas per lb. cheaper.
4. GENUINE PAPERS, and consequently more durable than many imported paper which look well but give no satisfaction to the user.
Large stocks of all classes are kept, and special rates given for contract orders.

C. MACDONALD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Solid Iron Framed Plain Square ..... Rs. 720
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Solid Iron Framed Sympathetic Square ..... Rs. 780.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Solid Iron Framed Concert Grand ..... Rs. 1,450.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SON'S
Solid Iron Framed Indian Model ..... Rs. 900
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SON'S
Solid Iron Framed Indian Model, Upright Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus ..... Guineas 75.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SON'S
Solid Iron Framed Horizontal Boudoir Grand ..... Rs. 1,500.
[illegible] AND SONS
Solid Iron Framed Full Concert Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus ..... Rs. 2,200.
MARCKS AND CO.'S
Indian Square Solid Iron Framed Sympathetic ..... Rs. 750.
MARCKS AND CO'S
Solid Iron Framed Sympathetic Cottage ..... Rs. 720.
MARCKS AND CO'S
Solid Iron Framed Sympa thetic Cottage, with Moveable Key Board ..... Rs. 780.
MARCKS AND CO'S
Solid Iron Framed Upright Grand, with the new Tuning Apparatus and Moveable Key Board, one Octave; a Grand and Powerful Instrument ..... Rs. 1,400

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—
PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.
MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock." 8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto. 4 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarta, Cadiz, 6 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Heuriot and Co., Rheims. 4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux. 3 qualities, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Moyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts. 2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith, 2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness. 3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.
Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.
REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills and every description of property at LOW RATES.
RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Introduction and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

INDIAN SQUARE.

THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.
Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.
Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS

THE NATIONAL MORTGA[illegible] BOMBAY.
Incorporated under the Indian Co[illegible] Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of [illegible]
LOANS.
The Bank makes advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint-stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods, House Properties and Estates, and such other Negotiable Securities.
DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.
Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the following advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 10[illegible] and upwards:—
INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY OR HALF-YEARLY.
6 per cent. per annum for 12 months certain.
4 „ „ 9 „
5 „ „ 6 „
3 „ „ 3 „
SUMS OF Rs. 1,000 and upwards for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.
All REMITTANCES should be made PAYABLE to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.
LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 1st Aug. 1889.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. John Bell-Irving. W. G. Brodie, Esq. T. E. Davies, Esq. J. F. Holliday, Esq. Hon. B. Layton. S. C. Michaelson, Esq. J. S. Moses, Esq. L. Poessnecker, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq. E. A. Solomon, Esq.
Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
Amoy, Bankok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hiogo, Iloilo, Lyons, Manila, New York, Penang, Saigon, San Francisco, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
[illegible] APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for Supply of PETTY STORES and MATERIALS for half year ending 31st March 1890, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, will be received at 12 noon on THURSDAY, 26th September 1889.
3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defence Office, Middle Colaba, 20th Sept. 1889.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MATERIALS.

TENDERS will be received for the supply of any or all of the following Materials:—
10 Tons West Hartley Coal in large pieces, delivered in bags on G. I. P. trucks, Bombay.
100 Gallons Cylinder Oil, best quality.
100 Gallons Castor Oil for bearings.
6 Tins Kerosine Oil.
10 Gallons Cocoanut Oil.
10 lbs. Red Lead.
10 lbs. White Lead.
10 lbs. Cotton Waste.
10 lbs. Black Lead Powder.
The materials must be the best of their several kinds. The tenders will be opened on the 27th instant.
By order,
HURRICHUND GOPALL,
Executive Engineer in charge Palace Works
Architect's Office, Baroda State, 19th September 1889.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAWNPORE.

THE Company having completed its third Mill, which contains 1,213 looms, or more than three times as many as the next largest mill in Northern India, are now prepared to undertake orders for cotton cloths at reduced rates.
The Company's Tent Branch having also been enlarged, orders for Tents, except Patent Tents, will be executed
AT ACTUAL COST.
As the object of maintaining this branch is solely to utilize the cloth made on the Company's premises, the Company deem it advisable to undertake this work in future at actual cost, and the public are invited to ascertain and compare this Company's rates with those of other Manufacturers, before placing orders for tents for the ensuing season.
All particulars on application to the Manager.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.
THE
FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.
With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.
THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.
The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with
Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.
CALCUTTA

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	955
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai.	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	619
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250 Rs. 75		1,100
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500 Rs. 20		450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100		700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20		265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20		410
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200 Rs. 16		105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125 Rs. 20		145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880 Rs. 265		415
East India Press Co...	0	1,090	1,000 Rs. 130		1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..		230
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	6,500 Rs. 0		1,475
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs. 80		505xd
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500 Rs. 25		445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All Rs. 45		410
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250 Rs. 25		202½xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 Rs. 0		55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400 Rs. 0		465
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500 Rs. 50		545
New Indian Press.....	1,000	125	125 Rs. 10		87½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100 Rs. 30		400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500 Rs. 50		500
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750 Rs. 50		46½
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	1,000 Rs. 120		1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	800	500	50 Rs. 25		515
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25		610
Khamgaum Manfg.Co	400		250		250nl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

cock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	202 / 152
Badhaan Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld'.....	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,525
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	885
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	30
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470n
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		44
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	385
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	00	100	100	...	90nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.a.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	630xd
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld.....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour Mill Mody & Co...	000	1	125	Nil.	35
					48

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100		875 xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000 Rs. 75		800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000 Rs. 90		1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000 Rs. 100		1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	390
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	90
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	200
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,00	1,0	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	12	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.,	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,00	Rs. 25	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 22	545
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	60	50	50	Rs. 25	430
Bombay United S. & W. Co.,.....	000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 0	700
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,75	20	20	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 50	1,200
Ckty of Bombay Mfg. Ld	7 00	1,00	1,00	Rs. 0	990
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld...	840	0	60	Rs. 1	645
Coorla S. & W. Ld....	1,30	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	440
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,60	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	500
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,020
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415	50	50	Rs. 2	660xd.
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 0	1,00	Rs. 30	550
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	15	Rs. 20	1125
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1,0	1,000	..	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co...	420	1,00	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	790
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.....	1,500	500	50	..	660
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,0	0 Rs. 3	725
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,0	Rs. 50	850xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,36	50	5	Rs. 2	527½
Jamshed Mfg. Co.,	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,32	50	5	Rs. 2	660
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	50			100
Increased ...	1,483	2,0	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	..	900	1,000	..	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,0	Rs. 45	930
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	600
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,0	1,00	Rs. 40	600 xd
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	930
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	149
Madras United S.	5004		1,00	Rs. 100	1,900
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,050
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1130
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	10	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,	1,000	Rs. 25	675
National S. & W. Co	600	1	1,000		250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	385
People of India S....	1,000	5	250	Rs.	65
Presidency Mills Co..	743	1,	1,000	Rs. 30	1,095
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Rajpur Mfg. Co., Ld ..	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
sassen S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	25	1,190
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	50	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co .		10	1,00	Rs. 60	1,380
Soondercas S. & W	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs 15	287½
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld	4,000	500	500	..	390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750xd
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Ygeramgaum S.& Mfg.	800	500	500		
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	525

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-13-6
Carolas	,, 245
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 286
Bar Silver, 17½ bo terness	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10-6
Lombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-9
Pekin do.	,, 23-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98 11-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	..
City of Paris Loan	230
Port Trust Pon's	96¼

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do....	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do....	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs.....	3 Do do....	74
Do.	6 Do. do...	173½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do..	99¼
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	99⅜
Mina	60 Do. do....	221½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th September, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·641
Temperature of the Air	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81·1
Dew Point	79·9
Relative humidity of Air	·852
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day).....	89·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	80·7
General Directions of Wind.*..	NW.N E, SSW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 21 hours*	1·82
Fall of Rain.....	0·00
Total fall during month	2·07
,, year	63·40
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st Sept.	0·00

*From midnight to midnight

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—Britannia (s), from Glasgow; Henzada (s), London; and Ebro (s), Hull. Yesterday:—Oriental (s), from London; and Lord Londonderry (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 21st:—Kohinur (s), for Calcutta, &c; and Humayun Shah (s), Calcutta. Yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. City of Carthage left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Britannia entered the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 23rd September 1889 the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 32, viz., 1s. 4½d. per rupee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind per extra s. s. Patna will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-day. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

LOSS OF A DIAMOND RING.—Mrs. Pearson, residing at Grant's Buildings, reports having lost a diamond ring valued at Rs. 100 on the 17th instant. She believes that it slipped off her hand while washing her hands and that it had been thrown out with the water.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.—We are informed that the Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to appoint Bhugvuntrow Mungesh Waglay, B.A., brother of the late Bulvuntrow Mungesh Waglay, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Deputy Sheriff of Bombay in place of Mr. Miles, who has taken three months' leave. This arrangement is novel, as hitherto no native has ever been appointed either acting or permanent to the place.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles at the Yacht Club at 5-45 this evening:—

Quadrille .....London's Life.....Coote.
Gavotte .....Charming .....Bogette.
Duet (from 2nd Act)...Rigoletto.....Verdi.
Valse.....Sweet Vows .....Roeder.
Fantasia .....Paul Jones .....Planquette.
Polka.....Flying Moments...Bucalossi.

SONG SERVICE "EVA."—This beautiful service, accompanied by excellent magic lantern dissolving views, will be given in the Grant Road Methodist Church this evening at 8 o'clock. Although this service has been so often sung, it is nevertheless much appreciated, and is now being given again by special request. Those who are anxious to spend a pleasant evening should not lose the present opportunity. As will be seen on reference to the advertisement columns there is a small charge of admission.

THE FATAL FIRE AT BANDORA HILL.—Another death has been added to the list of killed at the fatal fire at Bandora Hill on Thursday night. It will be remembered that of the four persons who managed to effect an escape by forcing holes through the walls of the hut, two, a man and his wife, were so severely burned that doubts were entertained of their recovery. They were conveyed to the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Charitable Dispensary for treatment, and there the unfortunate man died on Friday night. The woman is still not yet outof danger

HINDU BEAUTIES.—What shall we send home is often a question which puzzles the European population of India. Photographs of places of interest in and around the place we reside find their way to Europe in large numbers, and are undoubtedly treasured by those to whom they are sent. The Madras Photographic Company are working upon a new idea in publishing likenesses of what they call specimens of Hindu beauties. The photographs are well taken and beautifully finished, and will, no doubt, meet with a ready sale amongst Europeans as being something novel to enclose with letters to friends at home.

THEFT FROM A BRASS FOUNDRY.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday Dhondoo Hurry, a hammerman in the service of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Iron and Brass Founders, Byculla, was charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a brass pipe, valued at Rs. 5, the property of his employers. The accused was arrested on Friday evening last by the police while endeavouring to sell the brass pipe at the Chore Bazaar. Dhondoo Hurry on pleading guilty to the charge and also admitting three previous convictions was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—An inquest was opened by the Coroner on Saturday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Gainoo Vittoo, aged 26 years. Deceased was a ship labourer employed on board the s. s. Patna, now in harbour discharging her cargo, consisting of cotton bales and senna leaves. Deceased was on night duty, and about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, while at the main hatch on deck the iron block of a pulley fell and struck him on the left thigh, crushing it. The unfortunate man was at once removed to the hospital, where he died three and a half hours after admission. The inquest was adjourned pending farther inquiry.

SERIOUS ASSAULTS.—Ebrahim Ismail was on Saturday last charged by Inspector Young at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper with assaulting a woman named Mariam with a stick on Friday night last at Frere Road. The injured woman, who sustained a severe wound on the head, was laid up at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and was consequently unable to appear in court. The case was therefore adjourned for a fortnight pending the recovery of the woman and the accused was admitted to bail.—Bhagia Maladoo, a Hindoo lad, was also on Saturday last charged by Inspector Wilson at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper with assaulting a Bunnia lad named Dharria that morning on the Kalbadevie Road. The accused, it appears, while passing along the Kalbadevie Road pushed up against the complainant, when some altercation ensued between the two lads. The accused becoming excited struck complainant on the head with a glass he had in his hand, inflicting a severe wound. The case stands adjourned for further hearing for a week.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A HINDOO GIRL.—An inquest was opened by the Coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney, at the Manockjee Petit Mill, Tardeo, on Saturday last respecting the death of a young Hindoo girl named Ladho. The girl, who was only 14 years of age, was employed in the mill. About 6 p. m. on Friday she suddenly left her work, ran out of the mill, made for the hot water tank, jumped on the wall, and then into the water. Her body was recovered with a drag in about a quarter of an hour. Amongst the evidence recorded a woman named Bhagee said deceased was an orphan and a friend was arranging for her marriage, but nothing was settled. About three years ago a friend of her parents brought her to Bombay from her native country and she lived with him for two years. A year ago he brought her to witness and asked her to keep deceased. Deceased then took work in the Manockjee Petit Mill and earned Rs. 7 a month, paying witness Rs. 4 for her board. She was a well-conducted girl. At 7 a. m. on Friday witness, along with her daughter and the accused, went to the mill together. Deceased did not join her at dinner at noon, and at 3 p. m. she went to her and asked her why she did not come to dinner. She said she was not hungry. About 6 p. m. an alarm was raised that somebody had jumped into the hot-water tank. Witness went there and saw the body of the deceased removed from the tank. Other witnesses were examined, but there was nothing in the evidence to point to the cause of the deceased committing suicide, and the inquest was adjourned till Saturday next.

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1889-90...£14,689,900
Remitted from 1st April 1889 to 14th September 1889..... £ 7,310,500
Balance to be remitted from 15th September 1889 to 31st March 1890.....£ 7,379,400

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33 Farringdon-Road, London, England.

LORD REAY'S VISIT TO SIMLA.

THE following is the official programme of Lord Reay's visit to Simla:—

Sept. 19th.—Thursday. Leave Kirkee, 5-11 p.m.
" 19th.— " Arrive Kalyan, 9-26 p.m.
" 19th.— " Leave Kalyan, 11-17 p.m.
" 20th.—Friday. Arrive Itarsi, 4-58 p.m.
" 21st.—Saturday. Arrive Jhansi, 5 a.m.
" 21st.— " Arrive Gaziabad, 7-50 p.m.
" 22nd.—Sunday. Arrive Umballa 4-20 a.m.
" 22nd.— " Leave Umballa, 10 a.m.
" 22nd.— " Arrive Dhurumpore, 7 p.m.
" 23rd.—Monday. Leave Dhurumpore, 10 a.m.
" 23rd.— " Arrive Simla, 6 p.m.
" 24th.—Tuesday, stop.
" 25th.—Wednesday, stop.
" 26th.—Thursday, stop.
" 27th.—Friday, stop.
" 28th.—Saturday, stop,
" 29th.—Sunday, stop.
" 30th.—Monday, stop.
Oct. 1st.—Tuesday. Leave Simla, (?) 8 a.m.
" Leave Umballa, 10 p.m.
" 2nd.—Wednesday, Arrive Delhi, 8-55 a.m.
" 3rd.—Thursday, stop.
" 4th.—Friday, stop.
" 5th.—Saturday. Leave Delhi, 6-50 a.m.
" 5th.— " Arrive Agra, 3-17 p.m.
" 6th.—Sunday, stop.
" 7th.—Monday. Leave Agra, 1-35 a.m.
" 7th.— " Arrive Gwalior, 6-10 a.m.
" 7th.— " Leave Gwalior, 7-37 p.m.
" 8th.—Tuesday. Arrive Itarsi, 10-15 a.m.
" 9th.—Wednesday. Arrive Nasik Road, 1-18 a.m.
" 10th.—Thursday, stop at Nasik.
" 11th.—Friday. Leave Nasik Road, 2-44 p.m.
" 11th.—Arrive Byculla, 8-48 p.m.
" 12th.—Saturday. Leave Byculla, 11-14 p.m.
" 13th.—Sunday. Arrive Kirkee, 5-57 a.m.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram presiding, to confirm the following special resolutions passed at the third ordinary general meeting held on the 31st day of August 1889:—(I.) That in clause 23 the words "or unless the transferee is approved by the Board" be struck off and the following clause 23 *a* be added after clause 23:—23 *a*. The company shall not be bound to register any transfer of shares to the name of any person unless such person shall be approved by at least three directors; nor shall the company be bound to transfer more than one share to the name of any person, or any share to the name of any person, already a shareholder, unless the board at their meeting, or all the directors by circular approve of such transfer. (II.) That the following be added at the end of clause 135. Provided that in calculating the one-fourth net profits under sub-clause [*a*], and one-third net profits under sub-clause [*b*], to be divided as bonus, the interest on investments of capital and reserve fund and other income as interest shall not be taken into account. (III.) That in clause 150 of the articles of association of the company the word "nominal" in the second line be struck off, and that the word "subscribed" be substituted for the same.

The above special resolutions were then proposed and confirmed by the meeting unanimously.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Apollo Street, Dr. Shantaram Vithal presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

Your directors have pleasure in submitting the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended the 30th June 1889. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the nett earnings for the year amount to Rs. 1,70,077-0-7, which, including the balance of Rs. 5,288-11-8 brought forward from last year's account, makes a total of Rs. 1,75,365-12-3. After deducting from this the sum of Rs. 50,000 paid as *ad interim* dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, there remains an available balance of Rs. 1,25,365-12-3, which your directors propose to appropriate as follows, viz., depreciation fund account, Rs. 45,700; reserve fund account, Rs. 13,000; fire Insurance Fund account, Rs. 10,900; seventh dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ended the 30th June 1889, Rs. 50,000; bonus to company's employes, Rs. 2,800, to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 3,815-12-3; making a total of Rs. 1,25,365-12-3. During the early part of the year under report a good demand for Indian yarn having sprung up in China, the general market for mill shares went up considerably, and your directors took advantage of this excited state of the market to dispose of at a premium the 218 unallotted shares of the existing capital at Rs. 1,051-4-0 per share. Your directors are glad to state that all these shares have been taken up. During the past year your directors having thought it advisable to utilize the extra power possessed by the mill engines, ordered out some 6,000 additional spindles and preparatory machinery. There is space in the existing mill building sufficient to accommodate the additional spinning machinery, and the new building for the additional preparatory machinery is now nearly completed and ready for its reception. The whole of this extension machinery is expected to be delivered in a short time. The office which Mr. Morarjee Tulsidas held as director having been vacated, Mr. Lakhmidas Bhimji was appointed in his place. This appointment requires your confirmation. The property of the company is insured for Rs. 11,42,000. Two of your directors, Messrs. Jerajbhai Makanji and Lakhmidas Bhimji, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The audited accounts and the directors' report were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the half year ended 30th June 1889 was declared payable on and after the 26th inst. A sum of Rs. 2,800 was sanctioned to be set apart out of the profits to be distributed as bonus to the company's employes and mill hands at the discretion of the agents. The appointment made by the directors of Mr. Lakhmidas Bhimjee as a director was approved and confirmed. Messrs. Jerajbhai Makanjee and Lakhmidas Bhimjee were re-elected directors. Messrs. Crishnanath Ambernath Kirtiker and Balkisondas Gungadas were appointed auditors, with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The best thanks of the shareholders were tendered to the directors and secretaries, treasurers and agents, for their efficient, economical, and satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the past year. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

ALLARMING FIRE AT DUBBOO STREET.

AN extensive fire broke out in Dubboo Street at an early hour on Saturday morning, by which six shops were completely gutted and all the property they contained destroyed. The fire commenced in a shop occupied by Shaik Amzad Shaik Mahomed, who carried on therein the trade of a confectioner and when it was first discovered, the flames had gained so firm a hold that it was considered to would be a difficult matter, if possible at all, save anything in the shop. It was also seen it that unless the aid of the fire brigade was very speedily obtained, the fire would spread to the adjoining buildings. Indeed, the rapidity with which the flames consumed the stock and property within the shop greatly alarmed the occupants of the surrounding shops and houses. Pending the arrival of the fire brigades, messages having been sent to each of the fire stations in the city, many willing hands set to work to try what they could do in subduing the fire, but all to no propose. The flames spread rapidly along the row of buildings, and in a remarkably short space of time had reached the interiors of five other shops occupied by a baker and leather merchants. The Pydownee steam fire-engine was the first to appear on the scene, and at once had two jets working upon the flames from the Vehar stand pipes. The firemen immediately after were reinforced by the Byculla engine, which got a supply of water from the Mahomedan mosque tank near by. These, assisted by a large body of police officers and constables, were very successful in their efforts, and although they did not manage to save the six shops or their contents, all being, in fact, pretty well destroyed before they arrived, the fire was allowed to spread no further. By five o'clock the whole fire was mastered On inquiry as to the origin of the fire it was found that there was a crack in the confectioner's oven, beside and over which were suspended a number of bamboo baskets. These baskets were all ablaze when the fire was first discovered, and it is supposed they had been set alight from the oven through the crack. The six shops which were totally wrecked belonged to the trustees of the Kandy Mohola mosque and were valued at Rs. 6,000. The stock and goods destroyed were estimated as being worth Rs. 3,000, so that the total loss is roughly calculated at Rs. 9,000.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY.)

BREACH OF DOWRY RULES.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* KUSHALBHAI BAWABHAI.

THIS was a review of the records and papers relating to the trial of the accused, who was convicted and sentenced by Mr. Motilal Chunilal, First Class Magistrate, Kaira, on the 10th July last, to pay a fine of Rs. 300 with an alternative of a month and half's simple imprisonment for a breach of rule No. 1 of the rules framed under Section 3, of Act VIII. of 1870, for the regulation and limitation of marriage expenses among the Lewa Kunbis.

On the accused appealing to the Acting Joint Sessions, Mr. John Fitzmaurice, of Ahmedabad, that officer reversed the conviction and sentence, and ordered the fine to be refunded.

The facts of the case briefly are, that the accused was charged with having paid Rs. 450 Babasvi rupees, equivalent to about Rs. 370 of British currency on the occasion of his daughter's marriage. This was it appears considered to be a breach of rule 1, of the rules quoted above. The rule lays down that Rs. 251 shall be the limit to the amount paid as dowry by the father or guardian of the bride, and a breach of this rule is punishable under section 4 of the Act, which was passed for the prevention of female infanticide, and this was believed to be prevalent among the Lewa Kunbis in Kaira, on account of the large sums which had to be paid by the parents in order to secure husbands for their daughters. Mr. Fitzmaurice said that there was no doubt that if the fact alleged against the accused were proved he would be guilty of the offence, and the chief point for determination was the character of the evidence. The complainant was laid by one Hanbhai Amthabai, a man of the same caste as the accused, and not examined on the first day, but subsequently at a postponed hearing. Others who were examined appeared to have no personal knowledge of the matter, and though the complainant and another man had stated that they had witnessed the payment of the amount the lower court had made no attempt to ascertain the details of the payment or the circumstances under which it was made. There is no doubt that the accused must have paid some money as dowry, but it was not clear that he had paid more than the legal limit. That, in his opinion, the evidence was of the most vague nature and altogether weak, and the magistrate erred greatly in not testing it more thoroughly. The case had been dealt with in a most satisfactory manner, and he reversed the conviction, and refunded the fine.

Their lordships, concurring in the Session Judge's action, returned the papers and records.

A CURIOUS SENTENCE.

IMPERATRIX VS. GOWSA SAHEB WALAD HAZARAT SAHEB.

Their lordships in this case sent for the records and papers of the trial of the accused before Mr. A. P. Pollen, Sessions Judge, Belgaum, who convicted and sentenced the accused on the 6th July last, to transportation for life and three years' concurrent rigorous imprisonment, for the abetment of murder and for dishonestly receiving stolen property.

The accused, who was a Mahomedan weaver, residing at Hougal in the Sampgaon taluka, was committed for trial by a second class magistrate of the Belgaum district before Dr. A. P. Pollen for culpable homicide amounting to murder, abetment of the offence and theft of certain ornament rt his village on the 5th May last. The victim of the murder was a boy whose body was found in a well, about a mile from the town, and miss the ornaments he was seen with on the day previous. The marks about the body proved that the boy had been murdered and then thrown in. The evidence against the accused was three-fold, the ornaments being found in his back yard, the evidence that the accused and murdered boy were seen going out of the town together that day, and the admissions and conduct of the accused. Dr. Pollen therefore accepting the verdict of the jury that the accused was not guilty of murder but abetment in it said that having regard to the fact that it was probable upon the evidence that the accused took a subordinate part in the planning and carrying out of the murder, while more guilty parties have escaped for want of evidence. He sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life under sections 302 and 109 of the I. P. Code and three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 411 I. P. C. the sentences to be concurrent. There lordships ordered that the prisoner should have notice to show cause why the sentence of imprisonment should not be made to follow that of transportation instead of being concurrent.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 23.

(Before the Hon. MR. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

458-80—Craigie L and O—Paul Beier and another vs L A Blascheck and another—Payne, G and S For consent decree.

For hearing on exception to Commissioner's report.

144-16-Little, S F. and N—William Loudon vs Khatao Raoji and others. L, S. F. and N.; P. G. and S. and B, and H. Part heard.

Long Causes.

312-88—Hore, C and B—Narbudabai and another vs Tejbai, Takurdas, D and C. Part heard.

235-89—Ardesir H and D—Amirchund

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSEAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

6 cases milk powder
2 „ watch guards of various patterns
1 case Indiarubber tooth-combs
2 cases perfumery by the Royal Perfumery Company
2 „ flannel
1 case cotton colored tweed
2 bales colored woollen cloth
4 „ grey shirtings
2 „ grey mulls.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS.

Under instructions from the Voluntary Liquidators of the Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Mill premises at Chinchpoogly, on MONDAY, the 9th day of October 1889, at 3 p.m.—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, admeasuring 12,015 square yards, together with the building, godowns, outhouses, tanks engine and boilers, and flour mill machinery of the best makers, Messrs. Ganz and Company, Limited, of Buda Pesth, erected and standing thereon, and known by the name of the Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors, or the liquidators, at their office, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 23, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases printed muslins
2 cases T red shirtings
5 bales bundling twine
5 bales casing twine
100 boxes, each 3 gross, clay pipes
160 kegs white paint.

By order of Purbhoodas Hurjiwundas, and on account and at the risk of Thacker Madhowjee Visram—

A quantity of diamond and pearl jewellery, consisting of vide, puduck, bangles, pichori, kada, sackla, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Essabhoy—

W K 19—1 case 225 corges gold lametta, 19 oz.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Kayoom Tyebally—

336—66-17—10 bales, each 10 reams, yellow packing paper.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 st ong Madras-built mail-phaeton.
1 light victoria with movable coach box.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Street, Fort, close to their Auction room, valuable and handsome open carved blackwood and french-polished teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, bagatelle table, sewing machine, lamps, pictures, &c.

The property is on view this afternoon.

SALE OF CHOICE PLANTS AT HUNSRAJ LANE, BELOW BYCULLA BRIDGE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Hunsraj Lane, below Byculla Bridge, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m.

A collection of choice plants in pots consisting of roses, crotons, ferns, &c., the property of the late Mr. J. G. SMITH, Superintendent of Police.

The plants are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder, the valuable property of JAMES MUNRO, Esq., consisting of rich and handsome french-polished teak and satinwood drawing, dining and bed-room furniture made to owner's own design and under his own superintendence, Japanese cabinets and screens, oil paintings and water colors, door curtains with rods, handsome China, Japanese, Satsuma and Dalton vases, bronze vases and ornaments, and an aviary with birds on stand, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ally—

100 tons superior first-class teak squares
100 „ „ Indian first-class teak squares
100 „ „ second-class teak squares

in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NANABHOY LANE, COMMONLY CALLED CAMA STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Rustomjee Cawasjee Hassatya, and with the consent of the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Nanabhoy Lane, in the registration ward, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 23 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 161 and 183, containing by admeasurement 175 and two-thirds square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Nanabhoy Lane, on the west by the property lately belonging to Nusserwanjee Manchrjee Cama, deceased, on the south by the property lately of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, deceased, and on the north by a public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 26th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 25, Berkley Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glass ware, one cottage piano by August Dassel in splendid condition, one table sewing machine in good order by Singer & Co., table and hanging K. O. lamps, carpets, pictures, China flower vases, Ashbowl with fish, jail-made matting, &c., the property of Mr. JOHN A. LONG.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms (1st floor), on FRIDAY next, the 27th inst., at 2 p. m., the household furniture and effects of the late Mr. J. G. SMITH, Superintendent of Police, consisting of card tables, hatstands, camp cots, easy chairs, chests of drawers, reclining couch, washhand table, teapoys, drawing-room chairs, side table, bookstands, armchairs, wardrobe, meat-safe, plated ware, crockery and glassware, pictures, wearing apparel, Madras and Brussels carpets and rugs, sword with scabbard and belt, trunks, portmanteaux, revolver in case, &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m.—

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores, consisting of old iron and steel tea chest cuttings, tool chests, dumb bells, sling wagons, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at French Road, Chowpatty, the very valuable and handsome french-polished rich open-carved blackwood and teakwood inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., very handsome pier table with large size pier glasses in gilt frames, a very large size musical box with spare barrels (very little used), a large size fifteen days' tower clock, an English-made handsome fifteen days' clock by French, a large size hand organ, glass fish aquarium with gold fishes and stand, rich table ornaments, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases and jars, handsome marble and parian figures with domes, a large size bird cage, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of DINSHAW D. DAVUR, Esq., barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

SALE of valuable leasehold land, situate at Dadur, together with the Hosiery Factory standing thereon, known as Dhurumsey Haribboy's Factory.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd October, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account of the parties concerned—

All that piece of leasehold land forming portion of an oart called Tulcowdy, together with the factory messuages, buildings and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the Coombarwada Road, at Dadur, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, which said piece of land is described in the lease under which the same is held as containing by admeasurement 7415 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less), registered by the Collector of land revenue, together with the remaining portion of the said oart, under Collector's old Nos. 416, 558, 559 and 656, new No. 4231, old survey No. 394, new survey No. 1-1857, and which said buildings are registered in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 3309, 3310, 3311, and 3312, and street Nos. 773, 774, 775 and 776, and which said piece of land is bounded on the north by the property of Nana Govindrao, on the south by the property of Juggonath Morojee, on the east by the property of Soonderao Govindrao and on the west partly by the property of Raghoba Janardhunjee, partly by the property of Wassoodew Vishwanathjee, and partly by a public passage, together with the engine boiler, machinery, tools and plant, in and about the said buildings, the whole being used as a factory for manufacturing shirts, night caps, socks and stockings, and known as Dhurumsey Hurrybhoy's Factory.

Also at the same place immediately after the sale of the above factory, the undersigned will sell a large quantity of cotton shirts, night caps, socks and stockings of different qualities and sizes.

Application to view the said factory may be made to the undersigned, from whom further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application at their office in Marine Street, Fort,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, September 23, 1889.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,
201, Mount Road,
MADRAS,
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I., AND TO H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.

Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences, Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SOORTI MOHOLLA OR TANK STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Shaik Ahmed bin Mahmed Ibhraim Magba, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Hemon Ganesh Gowli, Khoosa Ganesh Gowli, and Gungaram Ganesh Gowli, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension tax ground with the messuage, tenement and dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the east side of Soorti Moholla, otherwise known as Tank Street, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward Nos. 108 and 1 9, Street Nos. 135, 137, 139, and by Collector of land revenue under old Nos. 1,536, 3,102, new No. 3,697, old survey Nos. 2,593, 2,583, and new survey No. 4,029, containing by admeasurement 551 square yards or thereabouts in the Bombay registration sub-district and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the house of Parsee Dorabjee Bomanjee, on the west by the said Tank Street or Soorti Moholla, on the north by the bungalow of Gowerdhandas Bhugvan and Dorabji Bomanji, and on the south by the property of the late Cumoo Sulleman, which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants, and they now stand in the name of the mortgagors, both in the books of the Collector of Assessment and of Collector of pension and tax, &c.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and DESIRABLE VACANT PIECES of LAND, on PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

On behalf of the owners, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) put up for sale by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th inst. at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the following piece of land either in two or three lots, as will suit the convenience of purchasers:—

All that piece of land, situate on the east side of Pedder Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,000 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the south by a private road belonging to the vendors, on the east by a public passage called Gowan, and on the west by Pedder Road.

If the property is sold in two lots, each lot will have a frontage of 145 feet to the west and on Pedder Road, and the areas of the lots will roughly be 3,000 and 2,000 square yards respectively. If sold in three lots, each lot will have a frontage to the west and on the said road of about 96 feet, and the areas of the lots will roughly be 1,900, 1,600 and 1,500 square yards.

For plans, conditions of sale, and other information, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and

On account and risk of Esmailjee Moola Essoofbhoy—
H B & Co.—2 cases padlocks
On account of Hajee Abboo Hajee Esmail—
H. C. & S, 1-2—2 cases tin lamps.
On account and risk of Mahomed Ally Essoofbhoy—
H. H. S, M, 1-3—2 cases gold stones.
On account and risk of Hajee Aboo Hajee Esmail—
H. C. and S,—6703—3 cases locks.
On account and risk of Hormasjee Cursotji and Sons—
H. B. and Co.—6651-1—2 cases assorted toys.
H. B. and Co.—6651-2—2 cases assorted toys.
On account and risk of E-maljee Moola Essoofbhoy—
H. C. and S, 6678—2 cases spirit lamps.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 23, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 21.

THE English and French funds were unchanged yesterday, at 97 for Consols and 85⅛ for Rentes. Paris Exchange on London was also unaltered at fres. 25·26. The price of Bar Silver in London remained at 42⅛d. per oz. according to Reuter; but private advices state that there were no sellers under 42 9-16d. Thursday's quotations are repeated for Indian Securities both Rupee and Sterling. About £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for Egypt. The weekly shipments of Specie wired consist of £20,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold for Calcutta and £130,000 in Silver for Bombay.

In the General Produce Markets, Wheat was quiet but steady at previous prices both in London and Liverpool. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,390,000 quarters, showing a decrease of 100,000 quarters on the previous Friday's estimate. Linseed was firmer, and Calcutta seed was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive via the Cape. Bombay seed had also advanced 3d. to arrive, say to 44s. 3d. per quarter. Rapeseed was steady at Thursday's quotations. Coffee was quiet but steady, the price of Mid.-Plantation, at 102s, showing an advance of 1s. per cwt. on the last quotation wired.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull last evening, Surats quiet but steady, after a small day's business, the total Sales having reached only 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. The price of Mid-American remained at 6¾d., and in American Arrivals there was no change; but in quotations for spot East Indian Cotton we notice an advance of ⅛d. in "Fair" Coconada and of 1-16d. in all the grades of Bengals. The Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester market remained quiet. This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quite, Surats steady, the Sales for the day having been only 4,000 bales, but including 800 Surats. Both spot and arrival prices were quite unchanged.

Business in Liverpool has continued to be on a small scale during the past week, the total Sales having aggregated only 32,000 bales, or 4,000 bales less than found buyers during the week preceding; while the amount of Cotton taken by the trade and forwarded has been 13,000 bales less, at 61,000 bales. An increase of 6,000 bales is noticeable on Imports at 27,000 bales. The total Stock showed yesterday a diminution of 10,000 bales, but, as will be seen below, the figures are still much in excess of last year's at the same time, say to the extent of 188,000 bales, while they are only 20,000 bales below those of 1887 at the same time. The total Visible Supply had increased by 70,000 bales, while of East Indian Cotton there were yesterday 16,000 bales less in sight yesterday. Compared with the figures for the preceding two years, the total supply now shows an increase of 158,000 bales and a decrease of 382,000 bales, respectively; and in East Indians an increase of 81,000 bales and a falling off of 143,000 bales respectively is apparent. An advance of 1-16d. per lb. in spot Mid.-American has been established during the week under review and American Arrivals have made up 1-16d. in the nearer positions and 3-64d. for the more distant deliveries, prices of East Indian Cotton remaining as they were, with the exceptions caused by changes made yesterday, as noticed above. The price of Mid.-American in Liverpool now rules 13-16d. higher than at this time last year and 1 5-16d. above the quotation in 1887; the difference between it and the price of "Good Fair" Dhollera being 11-16d. greater than in either of the two preceding years.

A further decline of 1-16 cent took place in ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, making the rate 11¼ cents; but October Futures were 3 points higher, at 10·43 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 24,000 bales, bringing up the week's total to 137,000 bales and making the figures for the new crop show an increase of 106,000 bales compared with last year's, and a falling off of 134,000 bales as against those for 1887. To-day's quotation for Mid.-Uplands has not been wired by Reuter; but October Futures had returned to Thursday's rate of 10·40 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 28,000 bales, going against 19,000 bales last year and 34,000 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Week's receipts	137,000	96,000	181,000
„ exports to G. B.	24,000	23,000	40,000
„ Continent	20,000	28,000	17,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	231,000	175,000	415,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	85,000	67,000	93,000
„ to Continent do.	27,000	34,000	23,000
„ Stock in the Ports	177,000	196,000	295,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	980,000	771,830	1,311,810
„ „ Surats	291,000	209,530	431,010

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	420,000	232,140	440,470
„ London	30,000	12,000	36,000
American Afloat	69,000	42,000	76,000
East Indian „	17,000	27,000	30,000
	537,000	313,140	582,470
Price of Mid.-Americans	6⅞d.	5 15-16d.	5 7-16d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	4¼d.	4¼d.	3⅝d.
Difference	2¼d.	1 9-16d.	1 9-16d.

Local spinners have been quite out of the market to-day, and no purchases of Cotton from stock of any importance have transpired, the day's business which has been upon a moderate scale, having been confined to transactions in contracts for the new crop, of which some exporting firms are still buyers. The principal lines booked have been in "Good" Broach for March delivery, at Rs. 231½ to Rs. 232; in "Fully Good" Barsee, for February-March delivery, at Rs. 221-3; in "Fully Good" Khangaum, at Rs. 218 for March delivery; and in "Good" and "Fully Good" Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 177½ and Rs. 184½, respectively. The market again closed with a steady feeling, but without any quotable change from Friday's rates.

WHEAT.—The improved export demand in this market which we noticed yesterday has continued, and a considerable business has transpired again to-day, while prices of *Pessi* and *Khubri* have been got up half an anna per cent. We now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent. Rs. 4-5-6 per cwt.
Do. 85 „ ... 4-4-6 „

with a firm market at closing.

SEEDS also have been active and firm in tone and a good deal has been done both in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* to-day; but higher prices have not been paid, and we repeat our last quotations for all kinds.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	182	bales.
Wheat	4,796	cwt.
Linseed	2,012	„
Rapeseed	1,514	„
Ground-nuts	596	„
Castor-seed	2,136	„

FREIGHTS are quiet at our last quotations. The Clan Munroe (s) to arrive has been fixed for London only at 23s. 9d. per ton with the usual concessions, and 1,000 tons of timber, for early October loading.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day and a few Merchants' Bills have come out for various deliveries up to next March at 1s. 4 9-16d., for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 9-16d., Bank Telegraphic has been available for January transfers at 1s. 4 11-32d. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Credits do.	Is. 4 9-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·74⅛.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and Fours have receded ½ to 3-16d. per cent. both for Money and Account. The cash price after reaching 98½ has remained steady thereat to the close, and for the two next settlements 98 7-16 and 98 3-8, respectively, have been the rates. 102½ is still the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—The feeling of depression in spinning and weaving shares continues, and our quotations for some of the leading companies' scrip are Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 lower. City of Bombay Mill shares are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 990; Jivraj Balloo, at Rs. 930; Luckmidas Khimji are Rs. 17½ lower, at Rs. 930; Manockji Petit are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 1,120; and Queen Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 760 per share. In Press scrip there has been some business in Mofussil at an advance of Rs. 2½, say Rs. 465; while New Berar are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 545 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BLAKESLEY—August 24, at Rue de l'Odeon, Paris, wife of John Holmes Blakesley, of Guntur, India, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ASHFIELD—CAMPBELL—September 2, at St. Paul's Church, Scotforth, Henry William, son of Major W F Ashfield, Bombay Staff Corps, to Martha Frances, daughter of Lieut-Col J Campbell, late A P D.

CADELL—SIMSON—August 23, at Bonally, Colinton, Midlothian, Henry Moubray Cadell, of Grange, to Elinor daughter of David Simson, of Bonally, H M Bengal Civil Service (Retired).

CAMPBELL—SUMMERS—September 2, at Walwyns Castle, Pembrokeshire, Edmund Arthur Campbell, Royal Artillery, son of late Col E Campbell, Bombay Staff Corps, to Rose Beatrice, daughter of late J B Summers, J P, of Rosemoor, Pembrokeshire.

KING—ABERCROMBIE—August 31, at the parish church Burnham, Bucks, Rev R D King, Rector of St Peter's, Parham, Antigua, West Indies, to Jane, daughter of late Alexander Abercrombie, Bengal Civil Service.

LLOYD—PRICE—August 29, at Meole Brace Church, Shrewsbury, Ernest Thos Lloyd, of the Indian Civil Service, son of late W Butler Lloyd, of Preston, Montford, Shrewsbury, to Ethel Mary, daughter of Sir R D G Price Bart, of Norton Manor, Radnorshire.

DEATHS.

SMITH—September 3, at Bowes Park, Hamilton Lee Smith, Civil Engineer, formerly of the Punjaub Northern State Railway.

STRANGE—At Southsea, Colonel W R Strange, late 2nd Madras Cavalry, aged 80.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ALSTON—September 20, at Malabar Hill, the wife of John S. Alston, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

BENSON—September 15, at Mysore, the wife of Dr P H Benson, of a daughter.

LAWRENCE—September 19, at Veperry, the wife of the Rev J T Lawrence, Secretary, S P C K, of a daughter.

OUTHWAITE—September 8, at Calcutta, the wife of Henry Outhwaite, Esq., of a son (still-born.)

MARRIAGE.

FENNING—ALLEN—September 17, at Kheri, Oudh, by the Rev A C Pearson, M A, Garrison Chaplain of Lucknow, Wm Fenning, Captain and Adjutant, 2nd Battalion The Leicestershire Regiment, to Minnie, eldest daughter of W G Allen, Forest Department, Oudh.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—September 15, at Kurseong, Alice Maude, youngest daughter of J Andrews, 16 Chowringhee, Calcutta, aged 17 years and 10 months.

BAKER—September 18, at Lahore, of cholera, Florence Annie, the beloved daughter of Robert and Margaret Baker, aged 15 years and 2 months.

THATCHER—September 10, at "Rosemary Cottage," Mussoorie, William Thatcher, C E, retired.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1889.

THE publication of a voluminous Parliamentary paper on the condition of the populations in Asiatic Turkey has once more directed prominent attention in England to the grievances of the Christian subjects of the Ottoman ruler. When several months ago the Earl of Carnarvon in his place in the House of Lords brought under the Prime Minister's notice certain reports of fresh acts of cruelty and oppression, the Marquis of Salisbury hinted that our influence in Constantinople was not what it was in the days of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. In the discussion that took place on the 16th ultimo in the House of Commons with regard to the same subject, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs went a little further than his chief. Mr. Channing, like Lord Carnarvon, compared the action of the present British Ambassador at the Turkish capital with that of his famous predecessor, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. A subsequent speaker, Sir R. Fowler, although he sympathised warmly with the victims of alleged Turkish misgovernment and tyranny, pointed out that Lord Stratford could take high ground with the Sublime Porte because England was prepared to fight for her ally. "Would anybody now," Sir R. Fowler significantly asked, "advocate a war in aid of Turkey if she were threatened?" The Turks knew they would not, and Sir W. White could not make his power felt to the same extent that was possible in circumstances different from those now prevailing. Then came Sir James Fergusson. Undoubtedly, observed the right hon'ble gentleman, the influence of Great Britain at Constantinople was not such as it had been at the period referred to by Mr. Channing and Sir R. Fowler. "It was not to be wondered at that when this country had stood by without helping Turkey in the time of her gratest need in 1887 and 1888, her influence should be somewhat weaker in Constantinople than it had been immediately after the Crimean War." All this may be absolutely undeniable, but that it should have been stated in such a matter-of-fact way and without a word of protest in Parliament or the Press shows what a change of feeling has taken place since the indignation caused two or three years ago by Lord Randolph Churchill, when he made a somewhat similar statement regarding the Eastern policy of England. Our prestige on the banks of the Bosphorous may not be what it was thirty years ago, but a perusal of the correspondence just issued by the Foreign Office clearly indicates that our representatives in the Sultan's dominions are not so helpless as they would seem to be if we took Parliamentary utterances *au pied de la lettre*.

Whatever may be thought about some of the "allegations and charges" preferred by the critics of the Constantinople authorities, no one who has read the official papers with reasonable care can doubt that in the autumn of last year there were good grounds for fearing a massacre of Nestorians by the Kurds on a scale equal to that of the fearful slaughter that occurred thirty years ago, and that the threatened catastrophe was prevented by the zeal of British officials, particularly Consul General-Abbott, of Tabreez, in acting upon the information conveyed to him, among others, by the Rev. W. H. Browne. Mr. Browne is a clergyman of the English Church, whose services appear to have been lent, as we should say in India, to the Nestorian Patriarch, Mar Shimoon, at Kochannes, near the Persian frontier. The reverend gentleman is particularly obnoxious to the Turkish Government, and in November last through Rustem Pasha, their Ambassador in London—himself an Armenian—they formally asked Lord Salisbury to "prendre des mesures pour l'éloignement de ce missionaire," supporting their extraordinary request with an intimation that Mr. Browne's host, the Patriarch, would not be sorry if he shortened his stay in the country. Lord Salisbury referred the matter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was able to prove that the story about Mar Shimoon wishing to get rid of his guest was a fabrication. The Primate's testimony is confirmed by two independent persons, Mr. Athelstan Riley and Dr. H. P. Cholmeley, recent travellers in Kurdistan. Mr. Riley in a memorandum drawn up for Lord Salisbury says:—"This spring, finding that the Patriarch's salary had not been paid since his arrival and his host otherwise harassed and threatened, Mr. Browne asked Mar Shimoon whether he had better not leave Kochannes and return to Persia. The answer was that the Patriarch and his people must put up with the increased annoyances of the Government as best they could, for they desired him to stay, as his presence might save them from a massacre. . . . . The Patriarch further told Mr. Browne last spring to write to the Archbishop of Canterbury asking him not to believe any report that might be sent to England from Constantinople; that he and his people wished to have him amongst them; and that any statement to the contrary effect purporting to come from him would be either a fraud or extorted from him by force, he being absolutely at the mercy of the Vali of Van." Lord Salisbury has not, it is needless to say, complied with the demand for the removal of Mr. Browne. In the first place his lordship has no control over Mr. Browne's movements; and if he had, he would not run the risk of offending a large portion of his followers by so arbitrary an exercise of his authority.

One of the most interesting features of the Parliamentary paper is the important part taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the transactions described. His intervention was sought by the Committee of Armenian residents in London, and he seems to have championed the cause of his humble co-religionists in Turkey with no less zeal than discretion. The correspondence shows Dr. Benson in a new light, and it is clear that he is not at all deficient in the arts of diplomacy. Still his grace exhibits unusual naiveté when in one of his letters to the Marquis of Salisbury he tells his lordship that "these Christian tribes" "appeal to us for a little assistance in education only, and not in politics." The "Catholicos of the East," as Mr. Riley styles the religious chief of the Nestorians, is evidently an astute person. "Education" with him is only another name for politics. Mr. Riley candidly tells us that when he was visiting the country in 1884 and 1886 both Patriarch and Metropolitan urged him to persuade the Archbishop of Canterbury to send a clergyman to reside in Turkey, "as the mere presence of a European in the province would be a protection to them." As Mr. Browne seems to be the only European in that part of the world, it is easy to understand Mar Shimoon's wish to keep him. The most serious of the cases of violence preferred against those unruly subjects of the Sultan, the Kurds, is supported by evidence from so many quarters as to leave no reason to doubt its reliability. It is succinctly reported by Mr. Riley:—"This summer," he says, "the sheep of Ashitha, the largest village of Tiari, were being fed in a zoma or mountain pasture, outside Tiari, in charge of between two and three hundred women and girls and two men. On the 31st July the encampment was suddenly surrounded by a large body of Kurds, the two men were killed, all the women and girls violated, five were killed, one pregnant woman being ripped open, the child protruded, and one slowly put to death by twenty-five dagger wounds (I saw the husband of this woman, Rais Yakhanis), four others wounded, and the rest stripped entirely naked, and left in that state to make their way back to Ashitha!" Possibly the hill Nestorians are, as the well-known traveller, Colonel Bell, who has lately visited Armenia, calls them, the "most unruly and ignorant of the subjects of the Porte in Kurdistan," but they are not likely to become more submissive if their Governors cannot or will not protect them from such atrocities as that above narrated. Colonel Bell insists upon the necessity of teaching the Nestorians "that amount of subjection necessary to all good subjects," but coercionist as he is, he honestly admits that unless steps are taken to enlarge their holdings they must starve. Our Vice-Consul at Van, the head-quarters of the Turkish Government in the disturbed districts, attributes a great deal of the trouble, including the shameful Ashitha outrage, to the preaching of a certain Shaikh Mehmed Nowri, since exiled. "There can be no doubt," Vice-Consul Devey writes, "that the Mosoul Government were well aware of this man's proceedings, but instead of promptly suppressing it, rather led the Kurds to believe, though without committing themselves to any overt act or declaration, that they were at liberty to attack the Nestorians."

THE Burman has not yet come to look upon education in the light in which it is regarded by his neighbour on the other side of the Bay of Bengal as is shown by the recent report on public instruction. Elementary, secondary, and university education give cause for much anxiety to the Chief Commissioner. Whereas in 1888 there were 5,036 elementary schools under inspection there are now but 2,885. But this diminution is not so startling as it at first seems, as a "more correct classification of indigenous schools" has been introduced. A Burmese indigenous school is capable of definition it appears. It must contain not less than twelve children, of whom four can read and write, and must be in session at least four months in the year. Thus all falling below this not very high standard have been excluded from the category of schools under inspection. In secondary education there is an increase of some five hundred pupils, but the proportion of passes is decreased. So far from indicating an improvement in the condition of higher education, it rather suggests the inference that the Middle School Examination is too easy, thinks the Chief Commissioner, and that examinations are not conducted with sufficient strictness, as the number who pass the Entrance Examination is increased. The Chief Commissioner further takes the teaching staff to task as he expresses himself convinced that "owing to the inefficiency of the teaching staff money spent outside Rangoon on middle class education is to a great extent wasted." But it is satisfactory to find that the Chief Commissioner is determined this condition of things shall not be allowed to continue. A general standard of efficiency among masters in English middle schools must be attained, he declares, and though the process must be a gradual one the Chief Commissioner sees no necessity for delay in making a commencement. He puts forward what appears to be the best possible scheme, namely, the early establishment of a normal school, and the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction has been invited on the subject. With regard to university education the Chief Commissioner finds himself compelled to admit that the Rangoon College is a very expensive institution, and that it makes its way very slowly in public estimation. The number of students has only increased by four since 1884, and this "in spite of the fact that in 1886 the college was reorganised, that the pay of the professors was largely increased, and that the teaching staff is now composed entirely of gentlemen of university education." Attempts at technical education have proved failures and female education is declining—altogether a most depressing outlook.

BUT this is not all which tends to make the Chief Commissioner of Burma unhappy. The report of the Excise Department shows that the taste for

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

FATAL LANDSLIP IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Sept. 20.

Huge portions of rock from Dufferin's Bluff at Quebec have fallen on to the quarter occupied by the fishermen—a direct fall of two hundred feet. Fifty persons in all are stated to have been killed and a hundred injured.

THE GERMAN MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

THE SMOKELESS POWDER.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.

Experts attending the Hanover manœuvres express themselves startled at the effects of the smokeless powder.

From the Infantry volley firing no smoke was visible, and from the discharges of the Artillery slight brownish grey puffs were only momentarily perceptible.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

General Boulanger estimates that there will be a majority of thirty constituencies in his favour at the coming elections.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANOTHER GUN-BOAT LOST.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

News has been received that Her Majesty's screw gun vessel Lily, three guns, struck against a rock off Point Armour in Newfoundland and foundered. Seven of the crew were drowned.

THE STRIKE AT AN END.

Work in the docks is now going on quite peacefully.

Lady Sandhurst and the Right Hon'ble J. Stansfeld, members of the Home Rule party, now touring in Ireland, have received the freedom of the City of Dublin.

RESIGNATION OF THE SENIOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 22.

Mr. William Wilson, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, has unexpectedly resigned the service.

THE PRINCE OF WALES BRIDGE AT MADURA.

H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor will open the new bridge at Madura to be named after H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

THE HILL TEMPLE CASE.

Mahunt Tiripati has been offered bail if he gives one lakh of rupees personal security and two sureties of half a lakh of rupees each. He has given his own guarantee, and is now searching for two sureties. He will appeal to the High Court to-morrow morning.

GENERAL R. STRACHEY AND THE E. I. R. CO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires that General Richard Strachey has accepted the chairmanship of the East Indian Railway, vacant by the death of Mr. Crawford. The salary of the post will be two thousand pounds a year. It is understood that his vacancy in the Indian Council will be filled up.

THE HEARSEY *V.* HALL CASE.

H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has passed orders on the Hearsey *vs.* Hall case. Except that Dr. Hall acted injudiciously in his allusions to half-castes, Sir Auckland Colvin says that all the important points in Mr. Hearsey's complaints were either true only in part or wholly untrue.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russians are actively proceeding with the laying of a railway line fram Charjui to Keski, along the left bank of the Oxus. They are also building a tramway from Merv southwards to Penjdeh.

IMPROVED MAIL TRAIN SERVICE.

There will be a through service of trains from the 1st of October between Calcutta, Bombay, Peshawar, and Karachi, and *vice versa*. The residents of Karachi will thus get their Calcutta, Bombay, and Peshawur letters 15 hours earlier than at present.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

* SIMLA, Sept. 20.

Mr. W. R. Larminie has been permitted to resign the service.

The Hon. J. Q. Pigot has been granted a month's privilege leave. Captain J. C. Francis has been re-appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda.

Mr. H. Farrer, Postmaster-General of Madras, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr. Sheridan officiates as Postmaster-General, First Grade. Mr. C. A. Stuart officiates as second class in charge of the Madras circle.

The following are granted furlough :—Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Cowan, a year and 163 days; and Lieutenant C. H. Billings, a year.

Leave on private affairs is granted to Colonel C. N. Hodgson for one year.

The following lieutenant-colonels are promoted to colonelship :—George John Skinner and Frank William Chatterton, Bengal, and Edward George Blenkinsop, Madras.

Mr. J. N. Pike is appointed Chief Builder of the Indian Marine at Kidderpore Dockyard.

Mr. A. Grant acts as examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PENANG, Sept. 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene left for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ „ „	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	6-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 1d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97
3 per cent. French Rentes	85½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67
4½ per cent. „	69⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42½d.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	32,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ „ Import of Cotton	27,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	2,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	420,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	147,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London.	30,000	„

* Appeared in a portion of Saturday's issue.

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 22.

Under the auspices of the Sholapur People's Association a public meeting was held last evening in the Mangalwar Chowk, city. Nearly fifteen hundred people were present, Rao Saheb Warad, the leading merchant, presiding. Mr. Nagpurkar, the secretary, read the requisition and stated the purpose of the meeting. Resolutions approving the policy and action of Lord Reay's Government in the Crawford case and urging the entire maintenance of the promised indemnity to the witnesses were unanimously passed.

Rao Bahadurs Kirloskar the president of the Municipality, and Deshmukh, vice-president, District Board, and other leading members of the Brahmin, Jain, Guzar, and Musalman communities took part in the meeting, which was enthusiastic and very successful.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Sept. 22.

A large open-air meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held last evening in the High School compound in connection with the mamlatdar question. Rao Bahadur G. R. Garud presided. The president opened the proceedings in a nice speech, and the following resolutions were then unanimously passed :—

Proposed by Rao Saheb Madhavrao Narayen Gadre, Government pleader, and seconded by Rao Saheb Janardan Bhikaji Khare, Municipal Commissioner, "that the native public of Dhulia have learnt with deep regret and surprise the decision of the Government of India ordering, under instructions from the Secretary of State, the removal from the public service of the mamlatdars in contravention of the solemn pledges given by the Government f Bombay in connection with the Crawford nquiry."

2. Proposed by Rao Saheb Wamanrao Narayan Ranade, Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Rao Saheb Dowlatrao Askkarn, banker, "that in the opinion of this meeting it is necessary, in the name of British honour and British prestige as well as in the interests of good government, to uphold in its entirety the indemnity granted by the local Government."

3. Proposed by Mr. Sadashiv Hari Soman, pleader, and seconded by Rao Saheb Damodar Luxman Deshpande, B.A., LL.B., "that copies of these resolutions be communicated to the Secretary of State and the Government of India through the Bombay Government."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of hanks to the president. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

POONA RACES, SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 21.

The weather had threatened to be unfavourable but there was no rain fortunately. The attendance was, as might be expected on a Saturday evening at a big meeting, very large. H. R. H. the Duke drove down with Sir Thomas Baker, and watched the races from the Judge's box, often watching the betting at the bookmakers'. Mr. Beatty, who has been retained as starter, was very successful with all the events, which is saying a good deal, as he had large fields sometimes to start. We had two bookmakers again; indeed they will be here all the meetings, and the totalisators were, somewhat to the discomfiture of Messrs. Brewer, Self, and, Archer, very largely patronised.

The following are few details of the races :—

1st Race—"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse"—Rs. 500. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age.

Mr. Newton's Jassim, 5st. 9lb., Robinson 1
Mr. Ali bin Taleb's Soocab, 4st. 9lb., T. Kendall 2
Mr. Dale's Stormwave, 4st. 8lb., Vinall 3

Betting : 2 to 1 Jassim, even Soocab, and 3 to 1 the rest.

The four got away well together, Jassim and Soocab in the rear a bit. On turning into the straight the latter two passed their companions, and at the distance Jassim drew away from Soocab, winning by several lengths. Time—2 min. 56¼ sec.

2nd Race—"The Galloway Plate"—Rs. 600 from the fund. For all Arab and C. B. galloways. Weight for age.

Mr. Bomonji Edalji's Hattum, 5st. 8lb., Kendall 1
Mr. Farmer's Forat, 8st. 12lb., W. Greenhalgh 2
Mr. Khalifa bin Esau's Merrylegs, 7st. 10lb., Wool ... 3

Betting 8 to 1 Hattum; even Forat, and 2 to 1 Merrylegs and Saturday. 8 to 1 the rest.

Sweet William forced the running several lengths in front of his field, who were well together. Forat then caught him up and ran level with him for a short time. Turning into the straight Hattum ran through the lot and won by two lengths, Forat being second and Merrylegs third. Time—2 minutes 56 seconds.

3rd Race.—"The Welter"—Rs. 600 from the fund. For all Arabs the property of officers of the services or members of the clubs named. Weight for age

Mr. Locke's Isonomy, 9st. 9lb., Owner 1
Lieutenant-Colonel Steven's Syria, 11st. 2lb., Captain Hanwell 2
Mr. M. C. M's Ringleader, 11st. 4lb., Captain Le Gallais 3

Betting : 2 to 1 on Isonomy and 2 to 1 against, the rest.

Ringleader got away with a slight lead and kept his advantage till the turn for home, when Syria drew up to him, and Isonomy catching both of them up, won a good race by a neck. Time—2 min. 31 secs.

4th Race—"The Pony Derby"—Rs. 1,000 from the fund. For all maiden ponies. Weight for age.

Mr. Dignum's Magistrate, 7st. 11lb., J. Robinson 1
Captain MacDougall's Chester, 8st. 11lb., Vinall 2
Mr. Farmer's Superiority, 8st. 11lb., W. Greenhalgh ... 3

Betting : 4 to 6 Magistrate ; 6 to 1 Chester and Superiority, and 8 to 20 to 1 the rest.

Merrylegs and Chester forced the running after the lot were started well together near the bend. Faras went up, and then Magistrate, in the distance came through, winning easily by three quarters of a length. Time—1 min. 24 secs.

5th Race—"H. H. Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate"—Rs. 600 from the fund. For all Arabs. Weight for age.

Captain Fowle's Bendigo, 8st. 4lb., Bowen 1
Mr. Newton's Sultan, 7st. 11lb., Robinson 2
Mr. Locke's Denmark, 9st. 4lb., Killick 3

Betting : 2 to 1 Bendigo and Sultan, even Denmark, and 5 to 1 Lugman and Duke.

Denmark and Sultan made all the running, leading first time passed the stand. Near the half-mile post Bendigo came away and won by two lengths. Time—3 mins. 55 secs.

6th Race—"All Horse Handicap"—Rs. 500 added. Entrance 2 G M half forfeit, with starting sweepstakes of 2 G M. Distance 5 furlongs. Entrances to be made before 5-45 p.m. on the 20th.

Mr. Dale's Little Prince, 7st. 10lb., Hobday 1
Mr. Kook's Magpie, 9st. 5lb., Mr. F. G. Johnson 2
Mr. Woolmer's Primus, 9st., Vinall 3

Betting : 3 to 1 Little Prince, 4 to 1 Magpie, and even Primus and 2 to 1 Moab.

Little Prince, on a level start, got away at the head of affairs and won in a canter by a length and a half from Magpie. Time—1 min. 4 secs.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The great strike, which, it is calculated, has already entailed a loss to those directly concerned, amounting to a million and a half sterling, has not yet come to a termination, nor up to the time of writing is there any real prospect of a very early settlement. The leaders of the strikers seem to think differently; but unless their language belies them, the directors are more firmly resolved than ever not to make any further concessions. Various influential persons are doing their best to bring about an understanding with the two parties, but in the present attitude of Mr. Norwood on the one hand and Mr. Burns on the other the mediation has not much chance of succeeding. Cardinal Manning, whose knowledge of the London poor is as extensive as his goodness of heart is unbounded, is much praised by all classes for his energetic action, unproductive though it has hitherto been. The Bishop of London has returned to town in the hope of being of some assistance in arranging matters, and the Lord Mayor comes back to-day. The Chief Magistrate of the City is naturally the person who can best come forward as the peacemaker in such a dispute, and every one will wish well to his Lordship's endeavours to put an end to the present unfortunate state of things. An influential section of the London Chamber of Commerce is holding daily sittings to consider whether it can contribute towards the same desirable object, but the exact nature of their proceedings has so far been kept secret. The Dock Companies, for whom I have not heard or read a word of sympathy, are, it must be admitted, exceedingly tenacious. They are engaged not only in a struggle with their men, but they are taking part in what may be called a triangular or rather quadrangular battle. The shipowners are pressing them harder than ever to give way on the question of unloading, and a portion of the wharfingers, whose importance is greater than its numbers, has practically conceded the whole of the men's demands. It remains to be seen whether the main body of the wharfingers will follow the example set them by Mr. Lafone and others. If they hold out, the dock directors will be encouraged to persevere in the course they have adopted, especially as there seems signs of wavering on the part of some of the men under the stress of hunger. The funds contributed by the public not only in this country but in the colonies are very considerable, but even were the resources at the command of the strikers much larger than they actually are, it would be impossible to relieve the wants of all, men, women, and children, who are affected by the interruption of trade.

The one pleasant feature of this unhappy crisis is the benevolence of the public, who have not allowed themselves to be deprived of the pleasure of contributing to the needs of the men by the mistakes of their leaders. That there have been serious mistakes committed is undeniable, and perhaps this was inevitable. Some people think that the foolish manifesto issued at the close of last week, ordering a general strike throughout London on the following Monday, was not serious. However that may be, the leaders, if they meant the thing to be anything more than a menace, were speedily convinced of their error, and lost no time in withdrawing the manifesto. The second mistake was the appearance on the scene of Mr. Cuninghame Graham, whom some call a firebrand, but who has been more accurately described as the "wax-match of anarchy." However, he was soon got rid of. He is perhaps not a greater revolutionist than some of the leaders of the strike, but to give the latter the credit that is their due they keep their politics in the background. In one of his speeches, delivered just after Mr. Cuninghame Graham's abrupt retirement, Mr. Burns observed that they did not intend to have any theoretical faddists interfering in the matter, and would not have them at any price. That was a bread-and-butter agitation, and workmen had conducted it, and were going to conduct it, on workmen's lines. That the strike should have been carried on so far without any disturbance of the public peace is in no small measure due to Mr. Burns, who has the shrewdness to see that a resort to violence would immediately stop the contribution of money now flowing to the East End. The directors are bitter in their complaints of intimidation, and they blame the authorities of Scotland Yard for not actively interfering to counteract the work of the pickets. The lessons of the Trafalgar Square riots, which, as I can testify from personal knowledge, were, to some extent at all events, caused by excessive zeal of the police, have apparently not been thrown away on the Commissioner. He has point blank refused one application by the dock companies for more police, and it must be said that Mr. Norwood is a little unreasonable in his demands in this respect. The cases of intimidation, under a dozen I should say, that have come before the Magistrates since the strike began show that men who are unduly interfered with can protect themselves.

It is to be regretted that an officer of one of the Clan Line steamers has been badly treated by some men supposed to be dock-labourers, and if they are detected they will deserve all the punishment they receive. I have referred above to some mistakes of the agitation; I might have included in this category Mr. Burns's threat to bring about strikes at Glasgow and Southampton. Some allowance must be made for a man who has undergone so prolonged and severe a strain, but in the interests of those whose mouthpiece he is, his friends would do well to caution him to be more careful in future. His threatened visit to Southampton was to be undertaken to injure the P. and O. Company, which, through its chairman, Mr. T. Sutherland, M.P., was one of the first to recognise the justice of the men's claims, and is now indirectly fighting their battle. It would be the height of madness to seek to extend the strike to those parts of the country where the workmen have no substantial grievance, just as the provinces are beginning to offer practical help to sustain the agitation in London. It is hardly possible to overrate the significance of the official action of the Mayor of Birmingham in convening a meeting in that town on behalf of the strikers. Men like the head of the Birmingham Municipality and Mr. Jesse Collings, M. P., who has publicly expressed his opinion that the demands of the men are "just and reasonable," are not Socialists. Mr. Norwood as the chairman of the Dock Committee has been and is being roundly abused, but some of his own friends think that it is a mistake for him to refuse to have anything more to do with the leaders of the strike. Lord Cross, speaking at the Cutler's feast yesterday, made some remarks about "professional agitators" that in a general sense are true, but it must not be forgotten that the dockers are so helpless a class that but for some outside assistance they would never have been able to improve their position.

The strike has caused more than usual attention to be paid to the Trade Union Congress, which is being held this week at Dundee. The president, a Mr. Ritchie, in his address declared that a spirit of discontent is steadily permeating the wage-earning classes, which, he hinted, was being turned to account by the Socialists for the propagation of their "impracticable and utopian schemes." Still he gave utterance to some views not very different from those advocated by the Socialists' enemies of the Trades Unions. "Free gifts of public money and land purchase schemes," he said, "will not end the industrial conflict, but are only miserable subterfuges which may in some measure retard the inevitable reorganization of the social system." For the present, however, he will be satisfied if unionism adopts existing methods in demanding a larger share in "moulding the national life." He points out the way in which Trades Unionists can make their voices heard and respected. "With unionist parochial managers, unionist town councillors, unionist magistrates, and unionist members of the Legislature what could not be accomplished? Why, the unjust employer and the sweater would be carried out of existence. Railway companies who pay 8 per cent. of a dividend and work their employes 16 to 18 hours a day would become an impossibility. Labour even of the lowest and humblest description would be sympathetically dealt with. A public opinion would be formed which would once for all place and maintain labour on its true footing and place idlers and others with no visible means of support also on their true footing." He added that all the officers he had named were elective, which certainly is not true of one of them, except the magistracy, though how much longer it will, remain so no one can say in these days of rapid changes. Working men, before they are fit to "reorganize the social system," have a great deal to learn. The unseemly squabble that took place about Mr. Henry Broadhurst's intimacy with two political capitalists was very far from edifying. It is only fair to say that in the opinion of friends and foes Mr. Broadhurst came out of the ordeal creditably, though it is an amusing commentary on the President's denunciation of railway companies, who pay 8 per cent., that the Secretary of the Trades Unionist Parliamentary Committee admits that he holds some shares in Mr. Bruner's works, which, it appears, pay no less than 25 per cent. It was hoped that the Congress would have given the public an opportunity of gauging the feeling of the working classes generally on the subject of the Eight-Hours movement, for resisting which Mr. John Morley will probably lose his seat at the next election. The returns presented are very inadequate, but as far as they go they show a strong preponderance of opinion against Parliamentary interference with the hours of labour. Of one hundred thousand or so members who voted on the question a comparatively small proportion of the entire body of Trades Unionists, only 39,000 were in favour of an eight-hours' working day, and of these not more than 28,000 approved of its being made the subject of legislation.

Politically there is not and ought not to be much to report in the first week of the Parliamentary Recess. Mr. Stead's enterprising attempt to interview the G. O. M. at Charing Cross Station just as he was on the point of starting for Paris was not a brilliant success, and no other Liberal leader, except Mr. Stansfeld, has had an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the new departure. Mr. Stansfeld, who is at the head of the deputation of Liberals that has gone over to Ireland this week, has only made a passing allusion to the subject, merely remarking that "the desire for Home Rule would not be thwarted by any bribe in the shape of a Catholic University," a declaration that was received by the audience with cheers. Mr. Michael Davitt has denounced the proposed scheme root and branch. He sneers at the Irish Parliamentary party as opportunists, and they, if they publicly noticed his utterances, would retort that he is an impracticable politician without any statesmanship in his composition. The leading Nationalist journal, which at first received Mr. Balfour's statement with considerable satisfaction, now says :—"Mr. Parnell's intentions are not yet all fully developed. His tactics are such that he would naturally encourage Ministers to take up so thorny a question as that of a Roman Catholic University for Ireland. It does not follow that he will accept Mr. Balfour's Bill when it has been tabled. He has always welcomed in advance Irish Bills of this character, but he has not generally shown much disposition to co-operate in their passing after they have been tabled. This is a side of the case which ought not to be overlooked." Mr. Parnell's opponents in Dublin consider this a suggestion intended to cover his retreat, and enable him to retrace his steps. Mr. Chamberlain in his speech in the Birmingham Town Hall on Monday expresed his opinion that the land and local government would be dealt with before higher education, but if what I hear is true, there is a probability of the Government attempting to settle all three questions next Session! If this is true—and my informant is a member of Parliament in a position to know what is going on—their work is cut out for them. The idea seems to be that immediately on passing these great remedial measures—land, local government, and higher education—they would appeal to the country, putting the practical reforms achieved by their instrumentality against Mr. Gladstone's "theoretical scheme" of Home Rule.

It is at last officially announced that Mr. Chaplin has been appointed President of the new Board of Agriculture, and, what is more, that he will be provided with a seat in the Cabinet. This will be good news for bi-metallists, unless, as the *Times* ventures to hope, he repudiates his currency principles, as some time ago he repudiated his protectionist doctrines. But this is not very Probable. Mr. Chaplin is too strongly committed to bi-metallism to throw it over, even for the sake of becoming a Cabinet Minister. Although the *Times* suggests recantation, the wish is only father to the thought. It is more likely "your contemporary is bound to admit that Mr. Chaplin will endeavour to reinforce the bi-metallist element in the Cabinet, and to bring the Government to take some notice of a question in which the House of Commons has as yet only shown a mildly academic interest."

Viscount Cross, as I have previously mentioned, was one of the speakers at the annual feast given by the Master-Cutlers of Sheffield. His Lordship represented the Government on the occasion, and following his usual practice, he introduced into his remarks on general politics one or two references to Indian questions. He repeated the statement he made in the House of Lords early last month with regard to Cashmere. He justified the action of the Government of India on behalf of the subjects of the suspended Maharajah, denied that the country had been annexed, or that there was any desire to annex it, and declared that "the moment the Maharajah sees the mistake he has made, and we can trust him to govern his country as he ought to do for the benefit of his people and not his own, we shall be perfectly willing to hand the whole thing back to him." The *Times* observes that Lord Cross's few words will be "reassuring to the various dependent States in India." His Lordship also made a reference to the extension of the provisions of the Trade Marks Act to India, and expressed a hope that it would be of some benefit to Sheffield.

Vanity Fair announces as "quite possible" that Prince Albert Victor's Indian tour will be indefinitely postponed after all. But, as you will be aware, there is absolutely no foundation for the statement. The idea of postponing the visit has never been so much as mooted.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6th SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oriental, Captain E. Stewart, with the English mails of the 6th September, arrived at Mazagon at 6 a.m. yesterday. The following is the list of passengers :—

From London.

Mr and Mrs H Hendlemax	Mr Nivison
Mr Bidwarle and son	Miss Adams
Mr Barwell	Mr Nightingale
Mr Bateson	Mr Mackenzie
Mr Heggie	Mr Baxter
Miss Harper	Miss Vickers
Mr Shorrock	Miss and two Masters Thompson
Mr R Aitken	
Mr G R Martin	Mr R C Scott
Mrs Hogarths	Mr Steen
Rev and Mrs H Rowntree	Mr McLard
Mr and Mrs Drakeford and two infants	Mr Yorke
	Mr and Mrs Martin
Major-Gen'l and Mrs Lane	Mr Arthur
Mr H N Jones	Mr Barber
Mr J Debbin	Mr and Mrs Mecklenberg and five children
Mr E H Douglass	
Mr Ferguson	Mr Moorhouse
Miss Annesley	Dr Geddes
Mr Sleathouse	Mr and Mrs Powell and child
Mr T R Browne	
Lieut Donnelly	Mr Waller
Mr O Christie	Mr Barnes

From Brindisi.

Mr S Wahren	Mr H M Jones
Major Impey	Col Galloway
Mr Reuss	Mr E G Elger
Surg-Major and Mrs Martin	Mr Mehta
Capt Renton	Dr Hoey
Mr Murcott	Maj W Hill
Mr Murray	Mr Dods
Mr and Mrs J Robertson	Mr and Mrs J W Eaton
Col and Mrs Grierson	Col Thornton
Surg J Cadell	Mr Churchward
Mr Davidson	Mr Yesmners
Lieut Copeland	Mr Helen
Lieut Gordon	Mr Galt
Mr and Mrs B Ellis and 4 children	Mr A B Napier
	Dr J Smyth
Dr McLaughlin	Dr O'Donnell

From Aden.—Mr. Dunn.

A new Imperial train has just been built for the Emperor of Russia. The saloons are covered with iron outside and then come eight inches of cork instead of the steel plates with which the carriages of the old train were protected. All the saloons (which communicate by a covered passage) are exactly the same in outward appearance, so that no outsider may be able to discover in which carriage the Czar is travelling. During the Emperor's journey last autumn he passed most of his time in a carriage which, from the outside, looks like a luggage-van.

A Muhammadan of Mymensingh in Bengal has created some sensation among his co-religionists by publishing a pamphlet in support of the cow agitation, and calling upon the Muhammadans to desist from using beef.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *V.* HINDOOS.

The return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindoos was played on the Esplanade on Saturnay and ended in a disastrous defeat of the latter by 117 runs on the first innings. From the results of the two fixtures this year we are forced to conclude with much regret that Hindoo cricket is a plant of sickly growth, which will hardly outlive another season. The Hindoos have lamentably failed to fulfil the fair promise they gave four years ago, when they made their *debut* against the Gymkhana. They have fallen off badly in every department of the game; as batsmen they are singularly deficient in pluck and exhibit an amount of nervousness when playing the most ordinary bowling, which must greatly surprise those who witnessed the bold way they stood up at their wickets in the old days against such trundlers as Newnham, Gaddum, and Holland. Of the number of good bowlers they once possessed, they have now only one man on whom they can depend, and that is Choukar. Metha, who was one of the best slow bowlers in the Presidency, has probably seen the last of his victories, an injury to his left shoulder having quite incapacitated him. Rao, once a formidable grub-bowler, has lost all his old cunning by abandoning the under-hand for the over-hand style. For his own sake and the sake of his side we should advise a return to the old love. But the deterioration at which we are principally concerned is that which has taken place in their fielding. Every member of the eleven could, three years ago, be depended upon to do his work well in the position to which he was appointed, and three or four men, particularly Joshi and Metha, were certainly capital fielders. All this is now changed. Joshi and Metha still exhibit some of their old form, but their comparative excellence only serves to bring out in bold relief the deficiencies of their comrades. On Saturday the easiest of catches were missed in all parts of the ground, and the outfields all seemed to have very slippery fingers. These remarks are made in no carping spirit. We are anxious for the future of Hindoo cricket, and we can do its exponents no greater service than to put their faults plainly before them, and thus enable them to apply the necessary remedies. What the Hindoos chiefly want is thorough good coaching and an infusion of new blood. The first, we admit, is difficult to procure in Bombay, and we are sorry to learn that the club is not yet rich enough to get it from England. But in the absence of a first-class professional, the Hindoos might with great advantage go to the Parsees for tuition. It would be a matter of much advantage to them if they could receive the services of such exponents of the game as Gagrat or Pavri, or even some less prominent member of the Parsee team. With regard to the second want, we fail to see any very great obstacle in the way of its supply. Surely among the thousands of Hindoo students who attend the different colleges and other institutions in the city there are many who with a little encouragement would take to the game and in time derive amusement and instruction from its practice. The encouragement we have spoken of should come from the wealthier members of the community.

The following is the full score :—

Hinndoos.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Merchant c Gould b Brooks.	17		
Metha b Clark	0		
Broker b Brooks	0		
Choukar b Brooks	0	not out	9
Purani, run out	0		
Bhandarea c and b Brooks	0		
Dalal b Clark	0		
Rao, run out	5		
Joshi c and b Barton	9	not out	5
Gosavi b Brooks	2		
Naik, not out	2		
Extras	4	Extras	1
Total	39	Total	15

Bowling Analysis.

	B	R	M	W
F Clark	65	18	5	2
D Brooks	70	16	3	5
A E Barton	7	1	1	1

Bombay Gymkhana.

A E Barton l-b-w b Choukar	3
J S Wilkins b Choukar	29
Capt Jervois b Broker	19
A J Hayman b Broker	8
A P Gould b Merchant	27
H Dunk b Choukar	0
D Brooks c Metha b Broker	8
H R Cobbold c and b Broker	4
F Clark, l-b-w Metha	40
W Bateson b Merchant	0
E E Steel, not out	0
Extras	18
Total	156

Bowling Analysis.

	B	R	M	W	
Choukar	100	27	7	3	
Naik	85	36	5	0	1 no ball.
Rao	5	6	0	0	
Metha	8	7	0	1	
Broker	85	41	6	4	
Gosavi	15	18	0	0	
Merchant	10	3	2	0	2 no ball.

MARRIAGE OF LADY HELEN BLACKWOOD.

In Bangor Church, near Belfast, on August 31, Mr. Munro-Ferguson, M.P., was married to Lady Helen Blackwood, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Dufferin and Ava. The eight bridesmaids were Lady Hermione and Lady Victoria Blackwood, the bride's sisters; the Misses Munro-Ferguson, the bridegroom's sisters; Miss Ramsden, Miss Thynne, Miss R. Hamilton, and Miss Stephenson, cousins of the bride. They wore cream dresses trimmed with gold braid, and hats to match with ostrich plumes. The Hon. William Murray was the best man. Lord Dufferin gave away his daughter. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Armagh, assisted by the Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, the Rev. W. W. Reeves, D.D., and the Dean of Down, the Rev. Edward Maguire, D.D. The church was crowded with country families, the ceremony creating great interest in the neighbourhood, where the bride was a great favourite. The bride was dressed in white satin trimmed with Brussels lace and adorned with orange-blossoms, white heather, and shamrocks. After the ceremony a reception was given at Clandeboye House, the residence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, which was largely attended. Early in the afternoon the newly-married pair left for Mount Stewart, Newtownards, country Down, one of the seats of the Marquis of Londonderry, Munro, to spend the honeymoon. There were very numerous presents. The bridegroom's gifts were a diamond tiara, diamond riviere, and diamond pendant, with large sapphire in centre; diamond and sapphire necklace, three rows of pearls, with diamond and pearl clasp; three rings—ruby, diamond, and sapphire; diamond and ruby engagement ring, diamond heart pendant, tiara and necklace, pearls set in diamonds; the Prince and Princess of Wales sent a gold enamel bangle, with cat's eye set in diamonds; Lord Dufferin gave a dressing case bag, with silver-gilt fittings; Lady Dufferin, a gold watch, with bracelet case. There were also souvenirs from the Duchess of Bedford, the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, Lord and Lady Rosebery, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, Lord and Lady Tweeddale, Lady Downshire, Lord and Lady Wantage, Lord Houghton, Lord de Ros, Lady Lamington, Sir E. and Lady Ermyntrade Malet, Lady Cottenham, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Lord and Lady Stafford, Lord and Lady Feversham, the Liberal whips (Mr. Cyril Flower, Mr. W. Majoribank) Mr. Arnold Morley, and Mr. R. Spencer), Lady Emma Baring, Lord John Hay, Lady Poltimore, Sir George and Lady Dallas, and many others.

The bride's going-away dress was fawn corduroy, trimmed with lynx fur, and hat to match.

Mr. Munro-Ferguson, says a mail paper, is one of Mr. Gladstone's favourites. He is a very young man, and was at the time of his election for the Leith Burghs one of the youngest, if not the youngest, of the Conscript Fathers. He shares with Mr. Summers the lighter scouting duties of very junior whips to the Opposition, and in that capacity (says the London *Echo*) he has entered into a gentle rivalry with his comrade for the smiles of Cæsar, by constituting himself a light horseman, playing on the flanks of the Liberal Unionists. The elder and more sedate—and, indeed, the young and enterprising—Liberals hardly care to be whipped by Mr. Munro-Ferguson, their contention being that he gives himself too much "side." For his bride, however, the match is a good one, as the hon. member is well off as a landowner.

The following are the traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway for the week ending 14th September, 1889 :—Merchandise, Rs. 20,279; passenger and other earnings, Rs. 24,184; total Rs. 44,463. Corresponding period last year, Rs. 8,403. Increase in 1889, Rs. 36,060.

POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 20.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught opened the Fine Arts Exhibition this evening. H. R. H. was accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and attended by Colonel Becher, Equerry, and Captain Fergusson, A.-D.-C., the rest of his Staff being also present. A guard-of-honour was furnished by a native regiment, and paraded in front of the tent in which the opening ceremony took place. Colonel Propert, Commandant, Poona Volunteer Corps, the President of the Committee, and the members of the Committee, including General Solly-Flood, Mr. Moore, and the Hon. Mr. Pritchard, received their Royal Highnesses.

Colonel Propert commenced the proceedings by asking the Duke to open the Exhibition in a short speech. He said :—

Your Royal Highnesses, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I esteem myself fortunate to-day in representing the Committee at this our 18th Fine Arts Exhibition, and I have now to offer your Royal Highness our cordial thanks for the honour you do us in consenting to open the Exhibition. I will not detain you long, nor is it necessary for me to inflict upon you a lengthy speech. There are certain points, however, upon which it is only right and proper for me to say a few words. The average number of pictures exhibited on former occasions was about 330; last year the number reached 450; this year it is about 350, i. e., fewer than last year, but above the average. Further, I am glad to be able to inform you that on the present occasion there is far less trash than usually makes its appearance on our walls. As regards the quality of work, I may state that, in the opinion of the judges, the oil-paintings in this Exhibition are quite equal to those of former years, while as regards "water-colours" a marked improvement is apparent. I would call attention to the conspicuous excellence of the work done by the lady exhibitors, and I may specially mention the names of Mrs. James Jardine and Mrs. Scott. The variety and versatility of Mrs. James Jardine's talent are truly remarkable. The delineation of landscapes, flowers, interiors, etc., etc., apparently comes to her with equal facility, and I am happy to state that His Excellency the Governor's prize has been awarded to her entire series of eight pictures. As regards flower painting, I may state that the exhibits are very good indeed, and in this branch of art competition has been very keen. In the case of pictures, painted by native gentlemen very great improvement is observable. "Improvement," I rejoice to say, in every respect. Figures are better, landscapes are better, while the improvement in perspective and colour are very marked indeed. I would call particular attention to Mr. Pestonji Bamanji's picture No. 31, containing the well-known features of our respected friend Khan Bahadur, the Dastur of the Parsis. It will be seen that the general arrangements of the Council Hall and of the pictures are quite new this year. The changes spring from the clever brain of our honorary secretary, Colonel Hutchison—(laughter),—and will, I think, commend themselves to all. I now come to the subject of funds, of which I regret to say we stand in need. In fact, it is difficult for us to carry out the annual exhibition on the present system. We are solely dependent, for our general funds on the receipts from tickets of admission in addition to the donations payable by any new life-members who may join the society during the year. Prizes are, as you are aware, given by individuals, but besides these there are the society prizes to be provided, as also the general expenses of the Exhibition, which are by no means small. I would, therefore, ask that in future those interested in art who are not already life-members should aid us with annual subscriptions of Rs. 10, which will include free admission to our show. This system has been established in the case of the Bombay Fine Arts Exhibition, and I cannot but think that there are many Europeans as well as natives who will be glad to contribute the small sum asked for towards our local Exhibition. I now

committee, its president, and the secretary for their admirable efforts to promote the success of this year's Exhibition, and you will all agree with me that the work of the judges has been most carefully and impartially carried out. In opening this Exhibition, which is the fourth I have seen since I arrived in India, but which, I fear, will be the last, I hope its prosperity will never fail but increase, and that the competition with the Bombay Fine Arts Society will not kill that latent talent some of which we see so admirably depicted on the walls of the Council Hall. Ladies and gentlemen, I now declare the Exhibition open. (Loud applause.)

Their Royal Highnesses then proceeded to the Hall, where they spent a considerable time in examining the pictures.

THE MORAL OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S LESSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The order of the Government of India summarily dismissing eight mamlatdars was as shocking and astonishing as it was unexpected. One of the best recognized rights which is enjoyed by the subjects of Her Majesty, the Empress of India, is that Government cannot condemn any one before he has had an opportunity of being heard. In defence or explanation that right has been destroyed by the Supreme Government. This fact, however, is all of a piece with many other strange, unaccountable things that have turned up since inquiry into the Crawford case was first set on foot.

Much has been, and more yet will be, said in regard to the guarantee offered to the dismissed and disgraced witnesses. I wish to point out that one practical result of this action of Government will prove extremely injurious to the cause of justice and effective administration in future. The Crawford case has made itself sufficiently notorious, and even a child of ten, who can read and write, knows that Mr. Crawford was acquitted of the charge of corruption, and those that have helped Government in obtaining materials of that charge have at last found themselves in trouble, and that simply because they acted upon the promise of immunity received from responsible officers of the Government of Bombay. The reason why the witnesses are dismissed is that they have confessed having given bribes to a man who did not receive them. The promise made by a responsible local Government is held to be no promise at all, and Lord Cross in his official dignity regrets that it was made. He was alive to the necessity of the energetic inquiry instituted by Lord Reay's Government, but could not see the imperative necessity of the promise. The Indemnity Bill could easily be extended to protection from any departmental liability. As a mofussilite, I can assert with confidence that the universal impression left upon the people is that Government even does stoop to break solemn promises. One hard lesson they have learnt, and that is not to confess anything to Government in future even under this most circumstantial guarantee. To this opinion they were driven long ago when proceedings against Sindekar and his fellows were pending in the High Court, but the culminating action of the Supreme Government has strongly confirmed that view. Some mamlatdars, who were wise enough not to confess their guilt, have been suspended and charged with having taken bribes from suitors in their turn. The most searching and minute inquiries are being made to eke out a case against them but in vain, for this simple reason that the giver, if he confess, whatever the promise that is made to him, would be subjected, as is the universal belief, to some form of punishment or other. Corruption, instead of being discouraged, is virtually encouraged. Officers taking or extorting bribes will think themselves now quite secure, as the givers are certain not to come forward. Corruption will become more common. The object with which Mr. Crawford's conduct was so vigorously inquired into and for which public money was so lavishly expended is altogether frustrated.—Yours, etc.,

Kalyan, 10th September 1889. B. S.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT NEW FORAS ROAD.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday last by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the J. J. Hospital, into the circumstances attending the death of Jainab, a young Mahomedan woman of the Jewlai caste, and wife of one Sooban Chingan, a mill labourer living in a chawl at New Foras Road, Cammatepoora. It is alleged that while she was lying on a charpoy on the morning of the 17th instant, her husband being away at work, her brother-in-law, Sultan Chingan, entered her room with a tin kerosine oil lamp, poured the oil on her clothes, struck a match and set her on fire, from which burns Jainab died about 4 o'clock the same afternoon.

Ibraham Chingun, husband of the deceased, said he and his wife lived on good terms. She was a well behaved woman. About four days ago he left to go to his work about 4-30 a.m. The deceased was then awake and gave him water and some powder to clean his teeth. His brother's door was then closed. He did not look into it. An open tin kerosine lamp was burning on the fireplace when he left home. The previous night deceased told him there was no kerosine oil in the house, and he gave his brother Sultan Chingan a price and desired him to bring some kerosine oil. He brought some in a bottle (produced). He returned home from work on the evening before the deceased was burnt at 7 p.m., when he met his mother on the main road. Witness asked her where she was going, when she told him that his brother Sultan and the deceased had been quarrelling and that she remained on the road to meet witness to tell him about it.

Dr. Wellington Gray, Brigade Surgeon in the Bombay Army, and Senior Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital, said on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 8 a.m., he saw a woman by name Jainah Soobhainee, at the said hospital. She was then suffering from burns over the whole body. Notwithstanding treatment she sank and died at 4 p.m. on the evening of the same day. On the morning of the 18th instant at 9-30 he made a post-mortem examination of the body and was of opinion that the cause of death was the burns he had described.

Abdoola Koobai said he was a barber and lived in Foras Road in the chawl in which deceased lived. About 9 p. m. on Monday, the 16th instant, he was seated in his room smoking, when he heard the deceased crying, and went to her door. He saw her husband Sooban beating her with a stick, and his brother Sultan beating her with his open hand. Sooban's mother separated them. About 7 o'clock the following morning witness was in his room mixing flour, when he heard the deceased screaming in her room. She said she had been burnt by Sultan. Witness went to her door and saw her run out of her room with her clothes in flames. Sultan immediately followed her with a chattie of water, which he poured upon her and then pulled her into her room and laid her down on a cot. She immediately again ran out of her room and was going to her grandmother's room, which is in the same chawl many paces away. As she was running there the man Sultan Chugun seized her and took her back to her own room. Immediately a policeman came there, placed deceased in a victoria and took her away. On the night on which the deceased was assaulted, when witness went to her room door, he asked Sultan and Soobana why they were beating her. Sultan abused witness and told him not to interfere.

Huzaruth Caza Sahib said he was in the chawl when the deceased rushed out of the house screaming with her clothes in flames. She fell between the two chawls. Her brother-in-law Sultan immediately come out of his room with a chattie of water and poured it on her and extinguished the flames. As she ran out of her room she said, "Burned, burned, I am burned by Sultan." Sultan pulled her up and he and his mother led her into her room and laid her down on a cot. She immediately got up and ran out, when she was seized and taken back.

At this stage the inquest was re-adjourned for further enquiry.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 22.—The cyclonic storm has advanced northwards into the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces and covers an area lying between Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares, and Gorakpur. The barometer has fallen a sixth of an inch at Gorakhpur, and the centre is nearly midway between Benares and Gorakhpur. This morning the barometer has also fallen rapidly in the Punjab and has risen in the peninsula. The only important feature in pressure distribution is a depression in the N.-W. Provinces. Strong southerly winds are blowing across the Bengal and Orissa coasts and very strong easterly winds in Behar. Strong cyclonic winds prevail in the storm area. Very heavy rain has fallen in the storm area during the past day. Gorakhpur reports nine inches, Benares four, Sutna three, and Allahabad one. Moderate general rain has fallen in Bengal, Behar, and Assam, and some heavy showers in Southern India. Salem reports three inches, Cuddalore two, and Secunderabad and Gopalpore one. The storm is now approaching the hills, and will hence probably break up during the day in the eastern districts. The North-Western Provinces will probably again receive heavy rain, and Behar and Bengal light to moderate rain.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

AN adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held at the University on Saturday evening, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

PROPOSED DIPLOMA IN SANITARY SCIENCE.

Dr. Edulji Nusserwanji proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate and the Faculty of Medicine, a diploma in sanitary science be instituted, and the scheme put down on the agenda paper be adopted in the matter. He said that the subject of sanitary science was very important, inasmuch as it aimed at preserving and improving the public health, and helped in preventing the generation and progress of such diseases as were avoidable. It was necessary, therefore, that every medical graduate of their University should be possessed of a sound knowledge of such a science, the extent to which this subject had hitherto been taught in the Grant Medical College was too meagre and insufficient to qualify their graduates as sanitary officers. With a view, therefore, of promoting and encouraging a wider study of the subject. The Faculty of Medicine approved of the suggestions brought before it through the Syndicate by Dr. Cowasjee for instituting an examination in sanitary science. The Faculty appointed a committee of its members to consider the subject in detail, and the latter appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Dr. Gray, the Principal of the Grant Medical College, Dr. Lyon, Professor of Chemistry, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the proposer of the scheme. These gentlemen had framed a scheme, and had laid down subjects in which the candidates were to pass an examination, and also the regulations for passing such an examination. This scheme and the regulations had been approved of by the Faculty, and had been recommended by the Syndicate for adoption by the Senate. It would appear from the scheme and the regulations that a candidate for the diploma was to be a graduate of at least one year's standing in medicine and surgery of the University of Bombay or of some University recognised by it, and produce certificates of having regularly attended a course of at least fifty lectures with practical instruction in hygiene and sanitary science subsequent to his having graduated in medicine. It might be asked where was the candidate to receive the requisite number of lectures, and who was to impart to them the necessary instruction. At the meeting of the committee both Dr. Gray and Dr. Lyon assured them that they possessed in the Grant Medical College every means and every facility for imparting the necessary instruction in the several branches in which the examination was to be held. Dr. Lyon had since left for England, but Dr. Gray, who was present at the meeting, would further assure the Senate on that point. For these reasons he (Dr. Eduljee) hoped that the Senate would cordially support his proposition. (Applause.)

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks.

Dr. R. N. Khory then proposed an amendment of which he had given notice, "that the consideration of the question of instituting a diploma in Sanitary Science be postponed until the Senate was satisfied that proper means and appliances existed for teaching that subject by persons well qualified for that purpose. He said that they all knew that for a University like that of Bombay before they established any new degree or diploma it was necessary that certain enquiries ought to be made with a view of satisfying the Senate that necessary measures had been adopted for the purpose of granting a degree or a diploma. When the University granted a diploma in any particular subject, it was always understood that a perfect knowledge of the subject in which it was granted was acquired by those who studied it. Dr. Eduljee had himself confessed that the subject of sanitary science had been very meagrely taught at the Grant Medical College, but should the Senate pass the new scheme, he (Dr. Eduljee) had said that the number of lectures in that science would be increased from twenty to fifty, and that the education in it would be of a very high order. He, Dr. Khory, contended that if the Senate were to grant a diploma in sanitary science, they would have to grant similar diplomas in dentistry and midwifery, and other such important branches of sciences, which would be nothing more nor less than lowering the status of their University. (Hear, hear, and applause.) According to Dr. Eduljee the twenty lectures delivered at the Grant Medical College in hygiene were meagre for the purpose, and he (Dr. Khory) therefore enquired how it was that Government, who paid the Professor of Hygiene as handsomely as the other professors working under the Principal of the College had allowed such a state of things to continue (Hear, hear.) The lectures which were delivered on the subject of hygiene were more of a theoretical than practical character. He was not at all opposed to the subject of sanitary science, which would be the means of enabling some of the graduates in medicine to obtain situations as health officers in the municipality of Bombay and elsewhere, but what he objected to was the granting of a diploma by the University, unless it satisfied itself that the candidates had a full and thoroughly practical knowledge of the science. For aught he knew, there were no appliances, instruments, and, for the matter of that, qualified professors at the College to give the students a practical knowledge in the science. Dr. Carter, the late Principal of the College, had applied to Government for instruments and appliances, but as they refused to comply with his request, he had appealed, through the press, to the generosity of the public, with the same result. Dr. Gray might say that there were the requisite means and appliances at the College over which he presided; but he (Dr. Khory) would ask how it was that for so many years the science of hygiene had been taught to the students at the College not a single experiment had been shown to them, except some on the barometer, lactometer, or thermometer. (Loud laughter.) The University were, in facts, counting their chickens before they were hatched. (Renewed laughter.) Dr. Cowasjee in his letter to the Medical Faculty had stated the English and Scotch Universities granted diplomas in sanitary science; but he (Dr. Khory) was unable to find it so mentioned in the calendars of those Universities. Many of the subjects required under the proposed scheme had been taught at the College of Science in Poona, and if those students who went in for their B.Sc. Examination were given an additional paper in sanitary science, the object of the framers of the new scheme would be properly served. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Latham here rose to speak to a point of order. He said that if he understood the motion rightly it was not proposed to grant a degree in sanitary science but a diploma. He had referred to the Act of Incorporation, and he failed to discover any power granted to the University by which they were authorized to grant a diploma unless it had first granted a degree in that particular subject. He would ask the Vice-Chancellor whether the motion was in order. The Vice-Chancellor said that the point raised by Mr. Latham had been raised when the matter was before the Syndicate, but the general view of the members of the Syndicate present on the occasion had been that it was competent for the Senate to grant such a diploma under that interpretation of the Act, and the Syndicate had allowed the proposal to go before the Senate. He would not take the responsibility of deciding such a difficult point of law, but he would prefer that it should be decided by legal opinion. He thought that the best course under the circumstances was to proceed with the discussion on the subject, and in the event of the proposal being carried to take legal opinion as to whether they had the power under the Act to confer a diploma.

Dr. Shantaram Vithal seconded Dr. Khory's amendment.

Dr. Gray observed that if Dr. Khory had only made enquiries in the proper quarter, he could have learned without the least trouble that the means and appliances for instruction of students up to the standard of the proposed diploma existed and had existed for many years, but had not been taken advantage of. They had a professor of hygiene, a professor of chemistry, and they had a laboratory. In the city of Bombay they had always sanitary works going on, and they could well be utilized for the instruction of candidates. Dr. Khory had made a great deal of the meagreness of the instruction given to the undergraduates in sanitary science; for his own part he would prefer that they did not get any instruction at all in the matter, as they had quite enough to do already to master the main facts of the science of medicine without being troubled with these special subjects. He rather wished that the scheme was deferred, but as it had been brought forward and had met with the unanimous support of the Faculty of Medicine, he felt bound not to oppose it. He would, therefore, support the amendment.

Dr. A. N. Hojel said that a fashion seemed to have grown up of late years to bring forward schemes with a professed object of advancing education in that presidency. They had been told and by no mean authority, that this University was not doing its duty, or that it should institute this degree and that degree, and in order that the candidates for these degrees should be educated up to the proper standard of proficiency that they should import professors famous and celebrated in Europe in their own particular branches of learning. This advice was no doubt, sound and good, but he thought that in the existing circumstances it was worse than useless. It was all very well to talk in this lofty way; but if those who talked in that lofty way would come down from their pedestals to the level ground of common sense and show them how they could give practical effect to their advice, then perhaps their suggestions would be of some value to them. But unfortunately those gentlemen who would be their guides and philosophers deserted them at that critical point. He was one of those who thought that they had already attempted too much. He thought there had been a growing tendency of late years for much meddlesome interference with education in this presidency, and he believed that if all the educational schemes that had been brought forward of late years were to be carried out in their entirety, that not only would the advance of education be retarded, but he would go still further and say that it would be thrown back many years. (Hear, hear.) The proposal now before the meeting was, no doubt, an offspring of that desire to make this University a perfect one, in so far as the number and the variety of the degrees that it granted was concerned. The gentlemen of the Senate would agree with him when he said that it was neither the number nor the variety of the degrees that they granted would bring respect and fame to this University. Rather he would say that that respect and fame depended on the acquirements and on the character of the graduates that were turned out by the University. (Applause.) Complaints had for some years past been loud and continuous as to the method in which these University examinations had been carried out. Complaints had also been frequently heard that the examiners who had been selected to conduct the examinations were not as competent as they might be. These complaints might be just or otherwise: he was not in a position to say. On the other hand, the examiners made their complaints, saying that the Syndicate did not give them sufficient remuneration to devote their mind and time to conduct the examinations. The Syndicate, when pressed upon that point, had always replied that they knew and confessed that the funds at their disposal to be offered to examiners was inadequate and quite insufficient, and that the financial position was not sufficiently strong to offer higher honoraria to gentlemen who perhaps might be more competent to conduct the examinations. Now in the face of an admission of that kind which had been frequently made by members of the Syndicate he was not a little surprised to find that that body should recommend the Senate to institute another diploma remembering that the institution of that diploma would entail payment to other examiners. The objections which Dr. Khory had brought forward had great force in them. Even supposing that the Syndicate were in a position to obtain competent examiners for this new diploma, the Senate ought not to sanction it until they had sufficient evidence that there were proper means and appliances for training the candidates for that diploma. Dr. Gray had let words fall from him with the solemnity of minute guns—(laughter),—but he confessed that they had not impressed him. He might say without being egotistical that he was connected with the Grant Medical College years before the majority of the present professors had begun to learn the position of India on the map—(laughter),—and he knew the resources of that College as well as Dr. Gray or any other gentleman connected with it. He knew that the College was not possessed of the means and appliances for teaching the subject. Fifty lectures would be totally inadequate to teach the various subjects laid down in the curriculum. At least a hundred and fifty lectures would be required, and where were the professors to come from? They did not exist at present. The Syndicate might just as well ask them to build a railway terminus to accommodate imaginary passengers who could not exist until lines were made running into the terminus. Until the Syndicate gave them an assurance that they were in a position to procure competent examiners, and that they had also ascertained that competent gentlemen had been appointed to teach the various subjects in the curriculum, and further told them that they had at their disposal the means of teaching these subjects, he would not vote for the diploma, and he hoped that the senate would also not vote for it. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Maconachie said that several Universities in England and Scotland granted these diplomas, but did not insist on the students attending any lectures, the students being allowed to gain their knowledge where they could. If that were done here he would not object to the institution of the diploma, but to insist on a student attending fifty lectures when there were no means of instructing him was absurd.

Mr. W. E. Hart said that his objection to Dr. Khory's amendment was that it had the effect of quietly snuffing out the proposition, which he (Mr. Hart) thought ought rather to be put to a violent death by its proper rejection by the Senate. (Laughter and applause.) He would, however, support the amendment in the hope of effecting a happy despatch of the exceedingly absurd proposition. (Renewed laughter.) The proposition was entirely abhorrent to the very idea which lay at the root of the name of the University. He took it that a University was an institution for conveying higher instruction in the learned science as a whole, and it was not concerned with granting degrees and diplomas in each separate branch of the whole science, the scheme of sanitary science was nothing more than a branch of the medical science. They were told that they should give a diploma for sanitary science, because it was useful and necessary to the public at large. On the same grounds they would be asked to grant diplomas in obstetric, medicine, and ophthalmic surgery, in medicine, and the law of contracts and the law of torts in law. (Hear, hear.) If they were to grant such diplomas the University would be reduced to a mere absurdity. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, speaking in favour of the original proposition, observed that the diploma should not be confined to medical graduates only, but should also be thrown open to graduates in civil engineering.

Dr. Bhalchundra was of opinion that Dr. Hojel had not been able, notwithstanding his able and eloquent speech, to make out a case against the scheme. Men like Dr. Lyon and other members of the syndicate were fully convinced in their minds that if the scheme were carried by the senate, they would be in a position to give instructions to the students in sanitary science. That such men, who were fully competent to pronounce an opinion on the subject, held such views, was quite sufficient for the senate to determine the course they should pursue. It was remarked that the sanitary science examination should be a part and parcel of the L. M. and S. examination, but the students appearing for the latter had quite enough to study, and it would be highly improper if they were saddled with any more subjects. He did not think that the twenty lectures delivered at the college were sufficient for the purpose. Considering the sanitary condition of the towns in the mofussil, the proposed scheme would be of great practical importance. There were no Ollivants and Weirs in the mofussil who understood their duty, but they had to rely upon licenciates, and upon those who passed the examinations in the vernaculars, but whose limited knowledge of sanitation had by that time become rusty for the sanitation of towns and villages. While he (the speaker) was the head of the medical department at Baroda he had to contend with some knotty and difficult problems of sanitation, which he could do only by reference to books and those who understood the drainage, sewage, and water-supply questions. It was of great importance, therefore, that the scheme, as proposed by Dr. Eduljee, be carried out in its entirety. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Justice Jardine wished to remove the impression made upon the minds of the members of the senate. They had seen from the debate that night that although the faculty were unanimous as a faculty, there appeared to be a great difference of opinion among the members of the senate. They had heard several distinguished medical gentlemen who are well acquainted with the Grant Medical College, that, in their opinion, there were not sufficient means and appliances to teach the science, and that instead of its being made a separate matter or diploma in the western universities, it was treated as an ordinary part of medicine. He (Mr. Justice Jardine) agreed with Dr. Hojel that if the Senate were to resolve to grant a diploma in this particular subject, they would have given it in other branches of medicine also. The granting of diplomas in this piece-meal way was by no means the duty of the University, which had never done so before. Again, as a rason for supporting Dr. Khory's amendment, he might mention that although he was not present at the meeting of the Syndicate, it appeared that there was a considerable difference of opinion among them, because the proposal went to the very root of the whole system of the University. (Hear, hear). The debate that night showed the wisdom of the amendment in not carrying out the scheme in a hurry. Referring to the remarks made by Mr. Ollivant and Dr. Bhalchundra, he (the speaker) observed that if the Government or the Municipalities required the services of men who had sufficient training of sanitary science, they must pay for securing the services of such men. If there were no means or men to teach the science at the College, it was not the business of the University to take every little bit of science into its hands. If they were to yield for a moment to that proposal, and the University were to act as a general beneficent body doing good to Bombay and doing good to the mofussil and every other department of Municipalities, would it not then have to extend its sphere of operation in every other direction, say for instence, forest culture, which was also very important, inasmuch as it taught how to have the hill sides clothed with trees? (Laughter and applause.) These were things which could be done by other means. If the University were to take up work which did not legitimately belong to it, its work would be discredited. (Applause.) For these reasons he (the speaker) would vote for the amendment.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee observed that it appeared to him that there was a mistaken notion in the minds of the non-professional members of the Senate when they said that sanitary science was a part and parcel of the medical studies. With reference to what fell from Dr. Maconachie, he might say that he had stated in his letter written to the Syndicate that the several examining bodies in England held annual examinations for the purpose of granting the degree or licenses in sanitary science. This clearly showed that besides granting diplomas in medicine and surgery, these Universities held separate examinations for a diploma in sanitary science. It was with that object in view that he proposed that in India, and particularly in Bombay their University, which was an examining body—and he hoped that it would at no distant day be also a teaching body—should institute and grant a diploma after having been satisfied that the students had attained proficiency and passed their examination in the subject. Even the opponents of the motion had admitted that the institution of the diploma would be advantageous in the interests of the public health.

H. E. Lord Reay in some of his public addresses, particularly at the Grant Medical Colleges had spoken about the advantages of forming "post graduate classes" as they were in London and elsewhere. Dr. Gray had assured the Senate that there were ample means and appliances at the Grant Medical College for giving instructions to students in sanitary science. Dr. Hojel had long since severed his connection with the college, and he was not perhaps aware that during the time when Dr. Lyon acted as principal, and ever since Dr. Gray had filled that office, there had been great changes made and all the latest and best appliances had been introduced.

Dr. Hojel: I beg your pardon. Dr. Lyon himself told me all about it. (Laughter and applause.)

Dr. Cowasjee continuing said that Dr. Maconachie, who was in charge of the Ophthalmic Hospital, might not perhaps have seen those appliances. Both the Faculty of Medicine and the members of the committee were unanimous on the subject.

Dr. Khory: I was against it. (Laughter and applause and cries of "Divide divide.")

Dr. Khory's amendment was then put to the vote, and it was carried by a small majority.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow (Tuesday), 5-15 p.m., when the question of the diploma in agriculture will be discussed.

ALLEGED THEFT OF GOVERNMENT TENTAGE.

THE case in which one Dewji Ambooji, a merchant at De lali, was charged by Mr. C. M. Thatte, First-class Magistrate, with the theft of Government tentage and assisting in the disposal of the same, under sections 380 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code, came on for trial last Monday, 9th instant, before Mr. M. B. Baker, Sessions Judge of Nassick, and Assessors. Mr. R. B. Branson, instructed by Mr. Shivram V. Bhandarkar, Vakil, High Court, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The facts of this case have already appeared in our columns. The case, which occupied Mr. Thatte eleven days, did not take before the Sessions Court even four hours.

The first witness examined was Conductor Kennedy, of the Ordnance Department, Bombay, who deposed that he had been deputed from the Ordnance Department, Bombay, to repair the tents, that the repaired tents were stored in Barrack No. 21, and the broken up tentage or recoveries were kept in the wash-house of the barrack, that the said recoveries were unserviceable and could not be used at Deolá, and that it was the custom to sell all the recoveries, that he had told the Commandant that the recoveries were for sale, and that he had directed Quartermaster Sergeant Burton to sell all the stuff in the wash-house, and that it was the practice in Bombay to sell old stores by private tender.

The next witness was Lieutenant Hill, whose evidence went to prove that the broken up tentage in the wash-house was not sold by auction, and on the 25th instant about 41 bundles were found at the railway station which were seized and brought back.

The third witness called was Colonel Hussey, Commandant, Deolali Depot, who proved that he had not given orders for the sale of the tentage in the wash-house by public auction or private sale, that it was his belief that Government property could not be sold except by public auction, but he admitted that he knew of no express rule or regulation prohibiting such private sale.

The next witness was Dewsy Khimji, the native merchant from Bombay, who bought the tentage. His evidence showed that the accused came and told him in presence of Sergeant Burton that he had orders from him to sell other tentage, and that after some haggling the price was settled at Rs. 8, and that the whole affair was done loudly and openly, and that he had no suspicion that there was any dishonesty in the matter.

The last witness was Chuma, Government muccadum in charge of the barrack and wash-house, who brought the keys of the wash-house from the sergeant for the purpose of handing over the tentage therein to the Bhatia merchant.

The Government Prosecutor having addressed the court on the evidence, Mr. Branson replied to the effect that there was no evidence to prove, firstly, that Government property was prohibited from being sold except by public auction, that the tentage in question was unserviceable, that the accused had orders from Sergeant Burton, who was the proper person to give such orders, to sell, and that he did so openly and honestly, and that the prosecution had failed to prove that the accused had reason to believe that what he was selling was stolen property. (I. L. R. 6 Bom. 482.)

The assessors expressed their opinion that the accused was not guilty on both the charges.

The Court agreed with the assessors, and directed that the accused be acquitted and discharged.

THE WANDERINGS OF A BANK-NOTE.

A CURRENCY note, No. D-23-29831 for Rs. 100 was reported stolen between the 22nd and 29th March last, at Allahabad from the treasure-chest belonging to the Quartermaster of the Infantry there. The matter was reported to the police authorities of the different districts in the Punjab, and the district police at Lahore traced the note to the Bank of Bengal where it was received by a chalan, dated the 29th March last from the tahsil at Pind Dadan Khan in the Jhelum district. The Tahsildar there stated that he did not send the note No. D-23-29831 to Lahore, but note No. D. 28-29831. This note was subsequently traced back to one Sohan Lal of Pathankot who despatched it from there on the 4th March. As about four years ago a "[illegible]" was made into an "8" in a currency note that passed through the Pathankot treasury, the note now referred to was ordered to be carefully examined, and inquiries were made at Gurdaspore. It then transpired that note bearing No. D-23, valued at Rs. 100, had passed through the Pathankot treasury between the 22nd March and 5th August last. The District Superintendent of Police at Jhelum remarked that the circumstances of the note tampered with some four years ago did not apply to the particulars of the note which was stolen in March 1889. The Agent of the Bank of Bengal at Lahore states that the note in question, being of the Allahabad Circle, was not cashab'e even at the Bank, except on Government account. It was also hardly possible that the Allahabad Circle notes marked D-23 and D-28 could bear the same date, and it was clear from this that the note D-23 was the one received by the Treasurer at Pind Dadan Khan. On inquiring from the Currency Office at Lahore, it transpired that notes of the series D-28 have not yet been issued by the Paper Currency Office, Allahabad, nor have they even been supplied to it by the Head Office at Calcutta. Under these circumstances it was clear that the note cashed at the Bank of Bengal, and received from the Tahsildar at Pind Dadan Khan, could not but be the very note reported stolen from the Quarter-master's treasure-chest at Allahabad. The Tahsildar has now been asked to explain how he came to possess the note.

A GERMAN reviewer has just hunted up a magnificent case of plagiarism which he exposes in the current number of the *Deutsche Rundschau*. Shik Chunder Bose published in 1881, at Calcutta, a volume, entitled "The Hindoos as they are." A year or two later a Florentine of the name of Mantegazza wrote another book in which, under the title of "India," he dealt with the same subject. This book was translated into German, and then the wary reviewer found out that at least one quarter of the contents of Bose's book had been literally copied by the Italian author. Not content with enriching himself in this way (of course without acknowledging the source of his information) Mantegazza declares repeatedly that Bose had to withdraw his volume from the trade on account of its having caused a storm of indignation among his compatriots. Since however, the mighty *Rundschau* has taken up the cause of the Bengalese author, the latter will yet have cause to be thankful to the Italian whose proceedings, "for which it is not easy to find a parliamentary expression," will make "The Hindoos as they are" more popular than ever.

MORAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

MR. H. P. JACOB, Educational Inspector in Sind, has added the following note to the report read in August at the prize distribution at the Narayan Jagannath High School, Karachi:—

The remarks which the headmaster made in his opening address on the necessity of educating the senses of our school-boys were evidently much needed. For a few days afterwards a note of alarm was sounded by the leading newspaper of Sindh, which condemned his suggestions as a "new idea going beyond all bounds." "It will be positively dangerous," wrote *The Phœnix*, "if the heads of institutions of secondary education commence to preach the new gospel and to subordinate intellectual acquirement to manual art. The nobility of handicrafts is not to be disputed, but from the fervour of our preachers young boys may begin to believe that books may well be thrown aside for a box of carpenter's tools."

Certainly it would be dangerous if the headmasters were to subordinate intellectual acquirement to manual art. But where is such a dire proposal to be found, either in substance or shadow? The whole gist of the recommendations of the Educational Conference lately held at Hyderabad, and of the recent utterances of individual educational officers at Sindh, is that the intellectual aims and attainments of our schoolboys are deplorably low; and very definite measures for raising those aims and attainments have been proposed. The training of the senses to become vigilant and accurate messengers of the mind is one—but only one—of those measures; and if considerable emphasis has been given to the proposals regarding such training, it should be understood to be due to the fact that there is an almost universal belief among the upper classes in this country that no special education of the senses is at all neccessary in a system of higher education. The able writer who has just been quoted, is evidently himself of this opinion. But before sounding the alarm, he should have made quite sure that there was something for reasonable men to be alarmed at. Drawing for some years past has been a voluntary subject in the High School coarse. What is now intended is to make the drawing-class as attractive as possible. A workshop will, it is hoped, be provided in each Government High School, in which the pupils can learn the use of carpenters' or turners' tools. But here, again, attendance at the class would be voluntary and out of the ordinary lesson-hours of the school. The teaching of physical science in High Schools is made more or less compulsory by the University, and all that the Headmasters intend to do is to make that teaching worth something as a mental discipline, by basing it upon direct perception of the facts to be studied, and "practical exercise of the observing and logical faculties upon them." None of these things, surely, deserves to be branded as "a new idea going beyond all bonds." And nothing further than this has been proposed by any one, save that the walls of the class-rooms should be brightened with pictures and other objects affording an education of the eye and taste, that objects of interest in the neighbourhood of the school should occasionally be studied by the pupils *in situ*, and that some systematic attempt should be made to train the school-boy's ear by teaching him to modulate his voice. This is literally all that has been proposed and it cannot seriously be denied that to train a boy's senses to become vigilant and accurate messengers of his mind is to confer on him an incalculable good for the term of his natural life. The untutored senses of our school-boys when they leave school are too much like the illiterate peons of this country who sit in our verandahs and sleep, and who, when they are wakened, can rarely communicate a message or the name of a visitor without distorting it. Can we afford to leave this widespread defect in the youths of this country to chance and time to remedy? This has been the favourite remedy for hundreds of years past, but time and chance have not yet moved a finger to help us.

But it is contended: The training of the senses is no doubt a most valuable thing, but it is a matter which only those who are to become handicraftsman need attend to. But what is a handicraftsman? Here is Professor Huxley's definition of the term: "The fact is, I am, and have been these thirty years, a man who works with his hands—a handicraftsman. I do not say this in the broadly metaphorical sense in which fine gentlemen, with all the delicacy of Agag about them, trip to the hustings about election-time, and protest that they too are working men. I really mean my words to be taken in their direct, literal and straight-forward sense. In fact, if the most nimble-fingered watch-maker among you will come to my workshop, he may set me to put a watch together, and I will set him to dissect, say, a black-beetle's nerves. I do not wish to vaunt, but I am inclined to think that I shall manage my job to his satisfaction sooner than he will do his piece of work to mine. In truth, anatomy, which is my handicraft, is one of the most difficult kinds of mechanical labour, involving, as it does, not only lightness and dexterity of hand, but sharp eyes and endless patience. And you must not suppose that my particular branch of science is especially distinguished for the demand it makes upon skill in manipulation. A similar requirement is made upon all students of physical science. The astronomer, the electrician, the chemist, the mineralogist, the botanist, are constantly called upon to perform manual operations of exceeding delicacy. The progress of all branches of physical science depends upon observation, or on that artificial observation which is termed experiment of one kind or another; and the farther we advance the more practical difficulties surround the investigation of the conditions of the problems offered to us; so that mobile and yet steady hands, guided by clear vision, are more and more in request in the workshops of science." Who will venture to affirm that we do not urgently need handicraftsmen of this stamp to stimulate and lead us, and to turn to good account the vast resources of this great country? And are we likely to get them if we neglect in our system of higher education the chief means of developing and bringing forward such men? On a Watt, Davy, Faraday or Edison no people can count. Like poets, such men are born, not made. Nevertheless a Faraday is profoundly influenced by his environment: and every civilised people may at least secure by its system of public instruction a large and constant succession of men of scientific, as well as literary, culture who will take a leading part in developing the resources and wealth of their country and in stimulating generally the whole intellect of their race. And this is what India, and especially Sind, now wants. For centuries the learned Hindu has devoted himself exclusively to the purely literary side of culture—Poetry, Grammar and Metaphysics, and to commentaries on ancient texts. But once it was not so; and by this time India would have had its Roger Bacon and its Newton, as well as its Watt, Davy and Faraday, if it had remained true to its earlier traditions of intellectual research. And, assuredly, if it had continued to pursue its way fearlessly in the domain of the physical sciences, it would not be necessary now to defend, as though it were a novelty never before heard of, so fundamental a doctrine as the training of the senses and the development of that æsthetic faculty which the ancient Greeks, with all their love of physical and metaphysical attainments, possessed in so marvellous a degree. It has been well said that "the man who is all morality and intellect, though he may be good and even great, is after all only half a man. There is beauty in the moral world and in the intellectual world; but there is also a beauty which is neither moral nor intellectual—the beauty of the world of Art. There are men who are deprived of the power of seeing it, as there are men who are born deaf and blind, and the loss of these, as of those, is simply infinite. There are others in whom it is an overpowering passion: happy men, born with the productive or at lowest the appreciative, genius of the Artist. But, in the mass of mankind, the æsthetic faculty, like the reasoning power and moral sense, needs to be aroused, directed and cultivated; and I know not why the development of that side of his nature through which man has access to a perennial spring of ennobling pleasure, should be omitted from any comprehensive scheme of university education." Greek sculpture has influenced the spirit of modern Europe, hardly less profoundly than Greek poetry, history and philosophy; and Shelley's immortal lines in *Hellas* are not the mere "fervour" of a poet, but the well-balanced statement of the historian who has duly risen to the height of his argument:

> Greece and her foundations are
> Built below the tide of war,
> Based on the crystalline sea
> Of thought and its eternity.
> Her citizens, imperial spirits,
> Rule the present from the past;
> On all this world of men inherits their seal is set.

More than 2,000 years ago, when Greece first stood face to face with the Hindus, its insight was quick to discern their frugality, the simplicity of their laws and contracts, their good sober sense, and their love of truth and virtue. It is now high time for India to contemplate ancient Greece and with like insight discern in the achievements of those "imperial spirits" in the domain of Art an undying greatness which has never been surpassed and which to this day Europe is proud to follow afar off. If India, giving up some of that stay-at-home propensity which has isolated her for centuries and checked her growth, will go to Athens, England will go with her as a cicerone who loves the Old, and yet is in the van of the New World. But England will do more than this. To learn how Greece rules the present from the past, and—more marvellous still—now the genius of the Teutonic and Latin races by its achievements in the physical sciences has founded a new empire, based on the crystalline sea of Nature and its eternity, is to apprehend two of the profoundest truths which our own times can teach us. But there is a home truth which India needs to know, and which the contemplation of ancient Greece and modern Europe may perhaps stimulate her to learn. Long after the tide of war had swept away the Greeks as a people and left only their imperishable thought and handiwork, India was in the van of the artistic and industrial world, though perhaps she never knew it. She does not know it even now. And this is what England would teach her, if haply it may awaken within her some ancestral pride that shall be as a seed sown in good ground and bearing a hundredfold.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 31ST AUGUST TO 6TH SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Session of Parliament was closed by Royal Commission on Saturday last.

The strike of the dock labourers in London is still maintained, the directors of the dock companies declaring their inability to accede to the demand of 6d. per hour. Some wharfingers have arranged terms with their men, who are now at work. Large sums have been contributed by the Trade Unions and by members of the public towards the support of the men on strike, and thus far the meetings, which have been numerous and frequent, have been free from disorder. Several men have been summoned for assaulting and intimidating workmen in employ, and have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

The journeymen tailors of the West-end and in East London have struck for higher pay, as have also the labourers employed by several large engineering firms.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M. P., addressed the Grand Committee of

[G]REAT STRIKE.

"[A]ND A HALF LOST TO THE COMMUNITY."

[W]ho have been predicting that the great [s]trike of dock and riverside labourers—which entered [i]ts fourth week on Wednesday, 4th inst.—was about to collapse almost since its commencement, were full of confidence the day the mail left that the end was at least in sight. The actual position of affairs was, briefly as follows:—Mr. H Lafone, one of the principal wharfingers of London, having practically agreed to the terms of the men, all of his hands assembled at Butler's Wharf at eight o'clock a.m., when signed agreements were found posted on the entrance gates. There was some little dispute about there being no time allowed for dinner half-hour formerly paid for, but upon Mr. Lafone stating that he could get other men to come in upon the terms agreed upon, the whole of the old hands went in, and work was soon in full swing. A reporter of the Central News visited the wharf shortly after ten o'clock and found the steamer Zanila, from Patras, with 1,000 tons of currants on board, being rapidly unloaded. A barge-load of tin was also being emptied of its contents. The work of unloading the Zanila will be completed to-day Friday, and there are any number of vessels waiting to unload at the wharf. In addition to the above, 7,000 chests of tea have been ordered for delivery from the wharf, and this is being rapidly taken away by a large number of carmen. Work was also being done at Fresh Wharf, yesterday, and the Thames presented a livelier appearance than it had done for some weeks past.

Terms have been agreed on for the resumption of work at fourteen wharves, and it is confidently anticipated that the proprietors of the remaining wharves, some forty-six, will also shortly agree to the terms accepted by Mr. Lafone. But as regards all the docks the impasse remains, so that at least, 40,000 men, exclusive of stevedores and lightermen, are still on strike. The lightermen will work for wharves that accept the 6d. per hour not for wharves or docks that do not. Nothing has as yet come of any attempts at intervention, but the dock directors hope the committee representing themselves and the shipowners will be able to meet on Monday to settle the terms on which shipowners may load and unload their vessels. Until this is done—and it may be many weeks before it is done—there is likely to be no change in the bearing of the dock directors towards their men.

Overtures were received with a view to work being resumed at the Millwall and Surrey Commercial Docks, but in both cases they proved fruitless. An interview took place between the Bishop of London and Mr. Burns, and there is a possibility in consequence that the Bishop will endeavour to act as mediator. No further action was taken on the part of shipowners, dock companies, or merchants.

A city correspondent, discussing the strike from a financial point of view and making allowance for the heads respecting which it is impossible to get information, has no hesitation in saying that the strike up to the present moment has cost no less than £1,500,000. Roughly speaking, he says, the loss in wages alone in the East-end, the south-east district, and along the banks of the river during the three weeks which the strike has lasted, may be put at £200,000. In the case of large steamship companies, like the Peninsular and Oriental, the British India Company, the Orient Line, Donald Carrie and Co., the New Zealand Shipping Company, and Shaw, Savill, and Co., who load their own steamers, for their own account, all the loss caused by the delay falls upon them direct. Many of their vessels have been lying idle for weeks, and only by the greatest and most expensive exertions have they been able to get ready the steamers which it was absolutely necessary should be despatched. To them the inconvenience of the strike is becoming unbearable, as they cannot get their ships now in dock unloaded. Cargoes are waiting to be sent abroad, but they cannot be put on board. The ships are lying as unprofitable as toys, each costing its proprietors at the rate of £4 or £5 per hour. In other cases, where the vessels are chartered by second and third parties, the loss, it is presumed, will not fall upon the owners, but upon the charterers. This is the question which will have to be fought.

THE BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

The terms which Mr. Lafone has accepted and which were early agreed to by the Strike Committee are as follows:—"36, Mark-lane, London, Sept. 4, 1889. Agreement between Dock Companies, Wharfingers, Granary Keepers, and Workmen.—Wages and conditions made with men:—Outsiders call is not to be discharged with less than 2s. pay. That contract work shall be abandoned, and a system of piecework be substituted by which the men shall receive the total gross receipts of the job direct from the companies drawing in the meantime a minimum of 6d. per hour ordinary time, and 8d. per hour overtime, for their work so long as the job lasts. The shares of the plus to be divided as follows:—The shares of each man and each foreman to be equal. Pay for casual work to be 6d. per hour, no pay for dinner-time. Overtime 8d. per hour. Overtime to be reckoned 6 p. m. till 6 a. m., or 8 p. m. till 8 a. m. We, the undersigned representatives of dock workers and others now on strike, pledge ourselves to have the following terms faithfully carried out at each dock, wharf, granary, or warehouse, where the above terms are agreed:—(1) That men shall not work at any dock or wharf on less wages or worse terms than those stated above; (2) that men shall immediately return to work at all docks, wharves or granaries, where terms as per list herewith have been agreed; (3) coal workers to resume work at once. (Signature of dock, wharf proprietor, or granary keeper.) The above scale of pay is agreed, subject to the representatives of the men carrying out part of this agreement.

The parade of strikers and procession to the City hitherto daily features of the great dock strike, were abandoned on Monday, 2nd inst., the leaders of the movement having resolved to devote their entire energies to strengthening their pocket arrangements, and attending to the distribution of relief and the collection of subscriptions. Somewhat inflammatory speeches were delivered during the day by Mr. Burns and other leaders of the movement, and in anticipation of a possible attempt to break into the docks the Joint Docks Committee telegraphed in the morning to Mr. Munro, the Chief Commissioner of Police, announcing the state of affairs, and also communicated with the Home Secretary. No serious disturbance, however, took place during the day, but the Docks Committee report increased intimidation. The Joint Committee, in a notice issued on Wednesday, 4th inst., felt bound to the statement widely circulated that their labourers continued on strike because the concessions made by the directors were insufficient and unsatisfactory. "They absolutely deny this, and state that if at the present moment the strike committee will allow their men to decide for themselves by withdrawing the pickets their docks would at once be filled by men anxious for employment. It will be for the strike committee to decide whether they care to accept the proposal. No stronger proof could be furnished of the anxiety of the men to accept the terms offered by the Joint Committee than the fact stated by Mr. Burns that it requires an army of 10,000 or 12,000 men picketed around the docks to prevent the men going in."

Numerous meetings were addressed during Tuesday, 5th instant, by the strike leaders, and for the first time since the commencement of the strike the police were present in large numbers. No serious disturbance took place. Mr. Burns announced that fifteen hundred pounds had been received from Australia, and that the committee had between two and three thousand pounds at their bankers. A hundred thousand relief tickets were ready for distribution, and applications for them were invited at once. He deprecated the presence of extra police, and said that one hundred thousand strikers would guard the docks themselves. Resolutions in favour of continuing the strike were passed at each meeting.

INCIDENTS OF THE MOVEMENT.

On Friday evening, 30 ult., "a solemn appeal" was issued by the dock labourers' strike committee to the workers in London of all grades and of every calling to refuse to go to work unless the directors before noon on Saturday (31st ult.) officially conceded fully and frankly the demands of the men. 1. That the minimum rate of pay should be 6d. an hour ordinary time and 8d. overtime under the company or under contract system, 8d. an hour ordinary time and 1s. an hour overtime; (2.) overtime to be counted from 6 p.m. to 8 a.m.; (3) no man to be employed for less than four hours. The appeal was fortunately for the men themselves withdrawn on Sunday.

The strike of the grain-carriers in the Liverpool Docks came to an end on Wednesday morning, the men resuming work on the terms demanded by them—6s. a day and 1s. per hour overtime. The offer of 6d. advance, which the owners made the previous night, was at once rejected by the men. Subsequently it was notified to them that their demands would be acceded to, and they at once recommenced the unloading. All the steamers which had been idle owing to the strike were worked and the turn out was entirely at an end. In consequence of this the extra police who were sent to the South Docks have been withdrawn, and things wear their normal aspect.

SYMPATHY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Money continues to come in, and in the language of one of the supporters of the movement, the "army of out-of-works is rationed by the public." The pinch of hunger, though, is terribly severe, and it is not surprising that the more desponding should imagine that before long the struggle must collapse.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENTAL POWERS.

REVIEWING the work of the British Parliament during the past session, the *Neue Freie Presse* makes some remarks which the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* considers a fair exposition of the opinions held in Austria-Hungary with regard to the relations between England and the allied Powers. The Vienna organ says:—"The fact that Great Britain has at last resolved to raise its naval strength is alone sufficient proof that the barren principle of non-intervention and voluntary isolation has ceased to be an element of English foreign policy. By increasing her fleet England becomes a valuable supporter of those Continental Powers which aim at the maintenance of peace, and at the same time she notifies to the enemies of the peace of Europe that she has to offer a substantial price for the support of her interests in the Mediterranean and India. Thus, without formulated treaties, a new guarantee has been created against the Powers whose efforts are directed towards changing the existing order of things by armed force. Among the interests which England has to defend are the maintenance of the *status quo* in Eastern Europe, the integrity of British preponderance in the Mediterranean, and the safety of the maritime road to India—generally speaking, therefore, the resistance to Russia's yearning after the Bosphorus and the French desire for superiority in Egypt. There can be no doubt as to the part England has to play in European politics, and Mr. Gladstone, who is just now harping on the old tune of atrocities in order to create ill-felling against Turkey, shows again that his numerous talents do not include that of statesmanship, and he involuntarily testifies that Lord Salisbury does not lose sight of England's real interests, and has succeeded in convincing the British people and Parliament that his policy will be most conducive to the prosperity of the Empire."

RUSSIA AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The *Hamburger Correspondent* published on Tuesday an inspired communication from Berlin, headed: "The Change in Russo-German Policy," which is remarkable for its frankness and severity. It says:—It is not to be ignored that the hope of Russia's returning to the traditions of the Emperor Alexander II. must be abandoned, and that Russian Chauvinism has to be reckoned with as an accomplished fact. After this, the basis of the tactics dictating a most delicate and cautious treatment of Russia has ceased to exist. In place of this, according to an article in the *Post*, it is necessary to pursue the policy of frankly declaring that the peace of Europe is threatened by Russia even more than by France, and to discuss the means which may be employed against this danger with a prospect of success. At the same time the very questionable idea is broached of giving free scope to Russia's impulses away from Central and Western Europe. It is an open question whether, before Germany's rapprochement to Great Britain, discussions of this nature had any other immediately practical purpose than to induce in England an inclination to such a rapprochement, and to an active European policy. Now that both these ends have been gained, the discussion of that idea has only a retrospective and academic significance, more especially as our Eastern neighbours are evidently convinced that even with the help of France they are by no means sure of victory, but would encounter a resistance more than a match for them if they should embark on warlike adventures. If it be possible to convince the Russians that they are not likely to meet with anything but defeat on their Western frontiers, the Eastern Chauvinist might learn to wait quietly, conscious of the danger of a new collision with Germany, the more so as the character of the Emperor Alexnder III. is averse to risky enterprises. It is, indeed, just as impossible to calculate the course of events among our Western neighbours. Here, doubtless, lies a great difficulty, and a serious element of uncertainty; but it will be necessary to look facts in the face."

The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that it is rumoured there that the conclusion of an alliance between France and Russia will be announced next spring. It is said that the treaty is practically concluded, but that Russia wishes the announcement to be postponed.

The autumn will see yet another interview between the Austrian and German Emperors, on which occasion also King Albert of Saxony will be present. Their German and Saxon Majesties will arrive in Vienna on Oct. 6, and will then proceed to Murzsteg, in Styria, to take part with the Emperor Francis Joseph in several days' hunting in that district. Apartments are already being made ready for the distinguished visitors. It is not improbable, therefore, coming as this meeting will after that between the Czar and the Emperor William, that the last word of the political situation may be spoken at Murzsteg, and not at Berlin.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

MANIFESTO BY THE COMTE DE PARIS.

The following document has been addressed to the French people by the Comte de Paris. It is dated Sheen House, August 28:—"Frenchmen! A decisive struggle is now entered upon. The question at issue is to wrest power from the faction that oppresses you, which has imperilled the public weal, and violated your most cherished liberties. To you Conservatives I say, remained united; and above all you, the partisans of the Monarchy, whom that cause which I represent has brought round me, you are bound to give the example of concord and patriotism. In those places where you have candidates, strenuously support them. Elsewhere, consult the necessities of the struggle, and do not treat as enemies those who combat the same adversaries as you do. Our new representatives will have a great task to fulfil. After having remedied the most pressing evils by recuperative measures, they will restore to the country the right of disposing of itself. In 1884 the Republican party, in defiance of its own principle and of its own pledges, struck out of the Constitutional laws that provision which left the future open. It claimed to make France a prisoner of the Republic, and to block up every legal path to escape from it. A fresh revision will put an end to that servitude, will restore to the nation its right to speak out, and thus prepare the advent of a regime which will restore religious peace and confer upon our institutions stability, upon our democratic society calm in the exercise of liberty. When that hour shall have come, you will recollect what the Monarchy has been in the past. I have already told you what it would be in the future. As Catholics, as Christians, could you hesitate? What Government could give you greater guarantees than the Monarchy, for the education of your children and the respect of your own consciences? What Government could be better fitted to honour religion without compromising it, and secure to its Ministers the independence they require for the fulfilment of their mission? You, Imperialists, would you refuse your support to the Monarchy, strong, in the national assent when it became evident that alone the Monarchy was the plank of safety? You, in all good faith, have striven to found an honest Republic, a Conservative Republic; you cannot continue against the teachings of experience to uphold a form of Government which its results have condemned. Finally, to you all who yearn for the recuperation of France at home and abroad, I say it is vain to expect it from an ephemeral Government; that is in the power of the Monarchy alone. That will be the work of to-morrow. The work of to-day you are about to fulfil. Go to the poll, and disregard the menaces of a Government which will not last long enough to carry them out. Have confidence! God places in your hands the destinies of our mother-country.—(Signed) Philippe, Comte de Paris."

General Boulanger, it is stated with some amount of confidence, intends to re-enter France before the elections. He thus (writes the *Times* correspondent) inevitably faces a series of material sufferings. He remains in prison over the elections while the new trial is being prepared. He will have the same judges and will probably be condemned to the same penalty. It is natural for his friends to urge his surrender, for they have nothing to lose by it, and may gain, but they must have told him, as was true, that this was his last chance, and that without returning he was irreparably ruined. He must have yielded to those representations, and if he bears imprisonment, the torture of the trial, and transportation, he will have the consolation of thinking that he has served his friends, if not himself. There will certainly be much stir round his prison, but it would be a mistake to count on a revolution to release him. A man knows the date of his transportation, but never the date of his recall. Nevertheless, it is the last trump card of a man whose hands seemed at one time full of trumps, and whatever happens he will have the satisfaction of reflecting that his return will be a thorn in the side of the Government.

As regards General Boulanger, Count Dillon, and M. Rochefort, the *Temps* semi-officially intimates that the Government considers that the sentence of the High Court of Justice disqualifies them from coming forward as candidates; they are regarded as civilly dead, and the Prefects have been instructed to refuse to accept their declaration to stand for any constituency.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE BALKAN STATES.

THE Servian Government have instructed M. Novakovitch, their representative at Constantinople, to give the Porte the formal assurance that the military measures taken by the Servian War Ministry imply no hostility against Bulgaria, with which country Servia desires to remain on friendly terms. This declaration has given great satisfaction; and in reply the Porte expressed a hope that the peace between Turkey (of which Bulgaria is an integral part) and Servia would not be disturbed, and that the good understanding fortunately existing between the two countries would continue. At the same time, it is reported from Belgrade that at the order of the Minister of Public Works the stations on the Servian railroads are to be enlarged so as to allow heavy transports of troops. Considering the bad state of the Servian finances, it is not likely that this expenditure would be incurred at the present moment if in the opinion of the Belgrade Cabinet it could possibly be avoided.

The danger of a conflict between Servians and Bulgarians arises (in the opinion of the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) from the fact that Regents and Ministers are obliged, in order to please their Russian patrons, to tolerate the proceedings of agitators and conspirators, who for the most part are not Servians, and who in any case are venal Servians without patriotism. These men compromise the Government, and, so long as impunity is allowed them, the Servian nation will seem to be following a course in utter variance with its own interests. It must be hoped that the Radical Ministers, who desire peace, will have the sagacity to perceive this, and will withdraw from the Panslavist intriguers the tolerance which, thanks to M. Ristitch and the Liberals, they have enjoyed too long.

It is stated in Court circles at St. Petersburg that the Prince of Montenegro has lately received from the Russian Government considerable sums, amounting in the aggregate to over 1,000,000 roubles, to enable His Highness to discharge debts incurred with some Austrian banking firms.

The *Svoboda*, referring to the recent bestowal by the Czar of the Order of St. Stanislas upon the Bulgarian ex-Major Grueff, declares that if the Emperor of Russia really decorated Major Grueff the Bulgarian authorities ought to forbid the wearing by Bulgarian citizens of any Russian decorations, or at any rate of the St. Stanislas Order, which is at present worn by the Bulgarian traitor.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

SHAKIR Pasha, Governor-General of Crete, addressed the following despatch to the Grand Vizier 17th ult.:—"The Athens journals continue to publish sensational articles, with the object of inducing the belief that the Mussulmans are massacring the Christians, and are constantly guilty of aggressive acts against the latter. As your Highness is aware, certain individuals who sustained defeats in party struggles, having from interested motives conceived the criminal design of creating disorder, commenced by agitating the public mind. Visiting the Mussulmans in the village of Episcopi, situated near Rethymo they urged them to migrate elsewhere immediately, warning them confidentially, and with seeming friendly motive, that, if they did not leave their village before evening came on, their lives would be in danger, as the insurgents were preparing to attack them that same night. The Mussulmans, deceived by this ruse, hastened to leave their homes, in order to take refuge in the towns; but immediately after their departure they saw their farms and houses pillaged and burned by the criminal bands of the Christians, whom they regarded as friends. It is clearly established, by official documents as well as by a telegram addressed by the French Vice-Consul at Candia to the Consul at Canea, a copy of which exists in the Government archives, that the Christians shortly afterwards demolished the minaret of the mosque in the village of Kalios, in the Sandjak of Sphakia, the Kubbili Mosque, in the village of Koukolis-Canea, and many other religious edifices; that the Mussulmans massacred in the village of Ayia Yorghi, near Rethymo, included an octogenarian; that the houses of all the Mussulmans were burned; and that when the Mussulmans of Abazia, in the same district, left their village, the Christians attacked them on the way and outraged their women, while the Mussulmans have simply and legitimately defended themselves against the attacks made upon them by the Christians on the journeys which they were compelled to make to gather the corps left in their villages. The journals above-mentioned have distorted the facts by mendacious reports, with the object of exciting public opinion against the Mussulmans. To keep silence before such allegations would be in some way to confirm them, and encourage in Europe the idea that the present condition of the island is due to the Mussulmans, an impression which would be attended with ill-effects for the State."

The results of an election which has taken place at Syra is of exceptional significance, as bearing on the situation at the present moment. The Government candidate has been returned by a large majority. Had the Ministerial candidate been defeated, the fact would have been pointed to as evidence of the popular approval of the policy of the Opposition, whose leaders are understood to have been preparing an impassioned appeal to the Greek nation in condemnation of the policy of the Government in regard to Crete.

The British Ambassador at Constantinople (the Athens correspondent of the *Standard* learns on good authority), has just made representations to the Sultan in favour of the Cretans, with a view to induce the Turkish Government to take such action as would enable it to avoid embarrassments and complications otherwise likely to compromise peace.

ARMENIA.

An extraordinary step has been taken by the Turkish authorities. It is reported that twenty-five persons of those who have gone to Constantinople from Armenia to give evidence against Moussa Bey have been arrested, and are still in custody. The Turkish authorities continue in their policy of prohibiting newspapers. The *Daily Telegraph*, the *Daily News*, the *London Echo*, and the *Manchester Guardian* have now been prohibited. The *Daily News* correspondent in Constantinople says, the Porte, finding that the English Government complies immediately with its every request evidently that thinks it possible to exclude all news or comment concerning either Crete or Armenia which is not favourable to the Turkish Government. The result of its action has, however, already been to call attention to letters, news, and unfavourable comments which otherwise would, in Turkey at least, have passed comparatively unnoticed.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 22nd Sept. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	20	4	59	...	48
Suez	20	3	28	1	40

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 22nd Sept. 1889.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	15	...	8
„ Kurrachee ...	...	13	...	1
„ Madras...	...	20	...	2

THE whole number of students, past and present, whose names are on the books of Newnham College up to the close of the university year just ended is 502. Of these (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) most have taken a tripos examination, either informally before these examinations were opened to women or formally. Others have taken the higher local certificate, or passed in various groups of the higher local examinations. Fifty-six former students have married. Others have found posts as head mistresses of high schools, assistant mistresses in these and in private schools, not only in England, Scotland, and Ireland, but in India, the Colonies, America, and Japan. A few are still closely connected with Newnham College as lecturers, or are on the Newnham College correspondence staff. Two have gone to the Royal Holloway College, one as mathematical and the other as classical lecturer. One student, Miss Jane Harrison, has distinguished herself as a writer on archæology and a lecturer at the British Museum. Two, Miss Constance Black and Miss Olivia Dymond, act as librarians to the People's Palace, and one, Miss Edith Wilson, is secretary for the women's department of the Owen's College, Manchester. Others, for example, Miss Amy Levy, have distinguished themselves in literature. Several are actively engaged in newspaper work, so that on the whole the record of Newnham College speaks well for the movement in women's education, of which it is the outcome.

ORIENTALISTS IN CONGRESS.

THE Eighth International Orientalist Congress was opened at Stockholm on Monday, September 2 by King Oscar in the presence of the Royal Princes and the Corps Diplomatique. The ceremony took place in the Grand Assembly Hall of the Riddarhuset the Noblemen's Palace, and was preceded by the formal presentation of the foreign official delegates to His Majesty the King and to the Royal Princes. Asia, Africa, and Oceania are the fields of inquiry at the Congresses, Europe and America are excluded. The Congresses have been held in 1872 at Paris; 1874, London; 1878, Florence; 1881, Berlin; 1883, Leyden; 1886, Vienna; and this year the twin capitals of the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway have been selected, under the protection and personal supervision of His Majesty King Oscar II. Count Carlo de Landberg is the general secretary, assisted by representatives of the Universities of Upsala and Lund in Sweden, and Christiania in Norway. The peculiar feature of this Congress is that it is held from Sept. 2 to Sept. 7 in Stockholm, when it migrates to Christiania, and is finally closed at that place on the 11th. The business is divided into five sections:—I. Semitic and Mahomedan literature. II. Semitic other than Arabic, and including Cuneiform, &c. III. Aryan. IV African, of which Egypt will be the chief subject. V. Central Asia and the Extreme Orient. VI. Malaisie and Polynesia. The languages permissible for the written communications or for discussion are French, German, English, Italian, Latin, and any Oriental language having the power to admit others.

The *Daily News* correspondent tells us that the scene on Monday, 2nd inst., was an extremely interesting one, most foreigners wearing either national attire or academic robes, amongst which were a great many Oxford and Cambridge gowns. Amongst the English members are Professors Max Muller and Sayce of Oxford; Messrs. Wright and Percival of London; Messrs. Adams and Burgess of Edinburgh; Messrs. Needham, R. N. Cust, Delman, and Morgan to represent the Royal Asiatic Society; and Dr. Rost who comes from the India Office. The foreigners include Professors Heinrich Muller of Vienna; Baron von Kraemer, Professors Buhler, Goijen; Kern Schlegel, who not long ago compiled an English-Chinese Dictionary; Dr. Pertch, Count de Gubernatis, and several others. The General Secretary, Count de Landberg, is himself a well-known Orientalist. He has studied Oriental languages since childhood, and in organising the present Congress he has shown the greatest enthusiasm. King Oscar has invited several of its members (amongst whom is Professor Max Muller) to be his guests during their stay in Stockholm. The population regard the assembling of the Congress here as an occasion for holiday-making, and the whole town has been brilliantly illuminated at night.

The King's opening speech of welcome was short but appropriate and pleasing. Several addresses by foreign official delegates followed amongst which that of Professor Max Muller was one of the most successful. He had hardly expected, he said, to have had the privilege of addressing His Majesty and such an illustrious assembly. He had been asked by the University of Oxford to present to His Majesty a collection of books, which he hoped would be graciously accepted. He referred to the importance of Oriental studies to religion. It had been said that these had a tendency to weaken religion; but in reply he would only quote "Nulla religio in qua non aliquid veri." The most popular speaker was Tiwanji Tamohidji Modi, B.A., of Bombay, Grand Priest of the Tijibhoy Sodabhoy Temple, who, in conclusion, remarked that he wished in the name of his University, that the King would be lovely as the sun, bright as the moon, and useful as the water of life—a string of similes which provoked much applause. After this, medals for Oriental research were distributed by the King, Miss Edwards was hindered from being present.

On Monday night the whole Congress was splendidly entertained by the King at Drottningholm Castle. Supper was laid for 500 people, and as the guests were returning to Stockholm, Malar Lakes were beautifully illuminated with most charming effect. The lovely scenery, the gorgeous fireworks, the numberless illuminated boats formed a sight probably never surpassed. The members of the Congress could hardly imagine that all this was being done in their honour.

On Tuesday, 3rd inst., the discussions in the various sections commenced. Professor Max Muller was elected president of the Aryan Section. At night a grand ball was given by Count Landburg, to which about 100 English members were invited.

One of the most interesting items on Wednesday, 4th instant, was a communication to the effect that Dr. Peterson, one of the delegates from Bombay, would publish an important work on Sanscrit, which was greeted with loud applause. Pastor Amirchanjanz read a paper on Turkish dialects. He laid before the Central Asian Section a manuscript in the Djagatar language of a work by one Firdus-al-Dgbale on Khivian history from the creation to the year 1256. The entire Congress went by special train to Upsala. On Odin's grave the Minister of the Interior drank to the health of the Congress. The toasts was duly honoured in a beverage called Viking's Mead, and the King presented a magnificent drinking-horn for the purpose. Professor Max Muller called attention to the historical significance of the moment and to the number of learned men around him. He proposed that all coming Oriental Congresses should use the horn in honour of King Oscar. Afterwards there was a concert in the Great Hall of the University of Upsala.

The meeting-place of the next Congress has, writes the *Daily News* correspondent, not yet been decided on. The choice has been between Constantinople, Bombay, and some town in Japan.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Sept. 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W Young, BCS
Mr S P Aganoor, B
Col H Collett, CB, BSC
Maj W H C Wylie, CIE, BSC
Capt W Cook, BSC
Capt A E Sandbach, BRE
Col A T Woodhouse, MSC
Lieut J Thornhill, MSC
Lieut A H Alleuby, MSC
Col J L Fagan, Bo SC
Capt A C Yate, Bo SC
Capt J Burn Murdoch, Bo RE
Sub-Assist Apoth W H Reed, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Deas, BCS, to 2nd Dec, 1889
Mr C M Seagrim, B, 1 week
Mr H Thompson, B, 14 days
Mr H C Webb, B, priv leave commuted to leave on MC, 4 mo
Mr F L Edwards, B, 6 mo
Mr J J Allen, B, 4 mo
Col A N Phillips, B-Inf, 3 mo
Maj AS McRae, BSC, 3 mo
Lieut H N Hillard, BSC 1 mo
Lieut A R Ditmas, MSC, 2 mo
Lieut E Wintour, MSC, 2 mo
Surg M I T J Blancard, M, 2 mo
Mr G B Reid, Bo CS, to Nov 9, 1889
Mr E F Green, B, priv leave commuted to leave on MC, 6 mo
Col J M Boyd, Bo SC, to Oct 4, 1889
Col W North, Bo RE, 6 mo
Maj F H Forjett, Bo SC 3 mo
Cond G C Goff, B Ord Dep, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W Crooke, BCS
Mr F D O Bullock, BCS
Mr J Deas, BCS
Mr W H Lyle, BCS
Mr C B Williams, B
Mr W W Forbes, B
Mr S P Aganoor, B
Mr A G Faichnie, B
Mr H J Hedley, B
Mr R C Cumming, B
Mr J Phillips, B
Mr B W Blood, B
Mr E C Elliot, B
Col H W Webster, BSC
Lt-Col A S Roberts, B-Inf
Lt-Col G F L Marshall, BRE
Maj S C Turner, BRE
Maj W H White, BRE
Capt C W Ravenshaw, BSC
Capt C P Triscott, BRA
Capt F R B Knox, BSC
Capt J G Hunter, BSC
Surg-Maj W A D Fasken, MD, B
Rev F J Montgomery, B
Rev A Ferris, B
Rev H K O'Connor, B
Mr A W C Stanbrough, M
Lt-Col E Quin, MSC
Capt W H Riddell, Bedfordshire Regt
Surg J Smyth, MD, M
Surg J Hoey, M
Rev A A Williams, M
Mr T M Cotgrave, Bo
Mr S N Squire, B
Mr R H Vincent, Bo
Cond R Dungey, Bo Ord Dep

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(SEPTEMBER 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang Cable restored.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving anjer daily.

THE King and Queen of Denmark have invited the Duke and Duchess of Fife to join their family-party at Fredensborg Castle in the course of this month, and they will probably accompany the Prince of Wales to Denmark.

DEPARTURE OF LORD LONDONDERRY FROM IRELAND.

THE Viceroyalty of the Marquis of Londonderry, which he held for three years, terminated on Friday (30th ult.), and his Excellency and the Marchioness took their public departure from Ireland in the afternoon. Their Excellencies held a farewell reception at Dublin Castle in the morning, and advantage was taken of the opportunity by public bodies to present valedictory addresses. The Marquis of Londonderry, who was visibly affected, in reply, said: I beg to return you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the kind expressions of personal attachment and regard contained in the address you have just presented, which, believe me, I value very highly. It is most gratifying to me, now that I am about to resign the high office of representative of our beloved Queen, to find that those who so cordially welcome me on my arrival here, have still the same confidence in me that they then expressed. I rejoice to note your well-founded references to the increasing property of this country, resulting from the action of the Executive in enforcing a proper respect for the authority of the law, and I venture to claim for Her Majesty's Governmen, that they have determinedly, and I think successfully, grappled with the lawlessness and disorder which was alas, at one time too prevalent in some parts of the country. We may take it as an established fact that as disorder is subdued, and the supremacy of the law vindicated, so will that sense of confidence be restored which is necessary to promote the influx of capital into the country. In so far as the increasing prosperity of the agricultural interests of Ireland has been caused by the good seasons we have of late enjoyed, our heartfelt gratitude is due to One above, and I earnestly hope that these present signs of improvement are but the index of many future years of prosperity in our common country. You may rely upon it that Her Majesty's Government will not relax their efforts to promote the development of the material resources of Ireland. That they have so striven in the past, I will instance, amongst other proofs, the subsidy that has been given for improving the breed of horses and cattle, the Drainage Acts of the Session, and especially the Light Railways Act, which I trust will do much to open up and relieve the congested districts of the north and west of Ireland. Other bills will be presented to Parliament next year; but I think the measures I have indicated are a sufficient guarantee of the desire of the Government to aid in promoting those real interests of the country which all true friends of Ireland have at heart. I need hardly tell you that it is not without a pang that I am about to sever my official connection with Ireland for during the three years of my Viceroyalty. I have received on all sides the greatest kindness and cordiality. I am sure I can confidently promise to my successor on your behalf as genuine and hearty a welcome as that you extended to me when first I came among you. I can assure you that in Lord Zetland you will find one in every way worthy to discharge the important duties of this high and responsible office, and ready and anxious to co-operate cordially with you in your endeavour to further the best interests of this country. And, now that the time has come for me to say farewell, let me assure you that it softens the pain of departure to think that it is only as Lord Lieutenant I bid you good-bye, for, connected as I am with Ireland by ties of birth, property, and residence, it will often be the duty and the pleasure of Lady Londonderry and myself to again return to those whose kindness has made our term of office a period which we shall ever both look back to with grateful and happy recollections. Viscount Powerscourt then called for three cheers for the Marchioness of Londonderry, which were enthusiastically given. At the conclusion of the reception, their Excellencies left Dublin Castle punctually at three o'clock, as arranged, and proceeded to Westlandrow terminus. The streets along the route were lined with troops and filled with spectators, and the escort accompanying their Excellencies, consisting of the staff of the Dublin garrison and a squadron of the 5th Dragoon Guards with their bands, formed a brilliant military spectacle. A body of mounted police headed the procession, and his Excellency rode in front of the staff. He was cordially cheered by the people, and bowed repeatedly in return. At Kingstown the Ireland was in readiness, and at four o'clock precisely, as arranged, steamed out of the harbour amidst the cheers of the spectators on the East Pier and a salute of twenty-one guns from the battery.

THE LATEST BRITISH ACHIEVEMENT IN AFRICA.

NEWS of great importance to the Imperial British East African Company and of interest to the public has just reached England from Zanzibar, the company having obtained from the Sultan of Zanzibar the proposed concession granting to them the administration and government of the Island and Port of Lamu, and of the northern mainland ports of Kismayu, Brava, Magadisho, and Warsheikh. The concession in question is framed on the same lines as the previous concession and vests in the company similar full governmental and other rights. As will be seen by a reference to any map of the East Coast the company's jurisdiction is thereby extended from the river Umba, in the south, to the port of Warsheikh in the north, a distance of about 700 miles of coast-line; and thus the enterprising policy of Sir William Mackinnon and his co-directors has to a large extent recovered to Great Britain the preponderance in East Africa which had been suffered to pass almost entirely out of our hands. Lamu is, next to Zanzibar and Mombasa, the most important port on the East African Coast, and, commanding as it does the trade of the mainland south of Kismayu and that of the fine waterway of the Tana, the keen contest which the Germans have unsuccessfully waged with the British company for its possession, notwithstanding the Sultan's promise of the concession to Sir William Mackinnon, can readily be understood. For years past Lamu has been the seat of a flourishing commerce, which is mostly in the hands of British Indian subjects, and it is a port of call for the mail steamers of the British India Company's fleet. The island was visited by Mr. George S. Mackenzie in December last, when he found the governor and inhabitants eager to give his company a cordial welcome as soon as the Sultan fulfilled his promise to grant the company the administration of the island and port together with that of the northern ports. With the development of the important trade of the Tana by means of steamers suited to the purpose, and the extension of the treaty relations already established in the district between that river and the Juba, the commercial importance of Lamu and the other ports will be correspondingly augmented. A company which has been so fortunate as to acquire in its commencement, without any outlay, so extensive a sea frontage, already provided with ports, custom-houses, and the machinery of regular administration, and has a free hand for the extension of its territorial boundaries inland, may fairly hope (remarks the *Times*) to take its place with the great historical examples of British enterprise.

SEVERAL bitter complaints have reached *Truth* from relatives of officers and men in Egypt concerning the action of the War Office in declining to afford information as to the names and condition of those reported as now in hospital at Cairo. By the last report the number was 280—a figure which is in itself calculated to cause some misgivings, and to call for inquiry and explanation. Of this number a certain proportion are, in all probability, unable to write, while the letters of many more may possibly be detained as a precaution against contagion. It is down-right cruelty to keep hundreds of people who have relatives in Egypt ignorant as to who these men are, and what is the matter with them, and the War Office excuse that they cannot afford the cost of obtaining the information only adds meanness to cruelty. Was the cost too heavy when Lord Wolseley and his friends were up the Nile?

COLONEL G. C. SARTORIUS—one of a fighting family—who has for some years commanded the 27th Bombay Native Infantry, has arrived in England on twelve months' leave, the *World* writes. Colonel Sartorius must not be confused with Colonel R. W. Sartorius of the Bengal Cavalry, the gallant soldier who, when with Sir John Glover's force in Ashanti, was accorded the Victoria Cross for the plucky march he made with despatches from his chief to Lord Wolseley, after the latter had destroyed Coomassie and retired with all haste to the coast. Colonel George Sartorius served with his regiment in Afghanistan, Egypt, and Burma, and enjoys a high reputation.

THE Duke of Edinburgh has been staying at the Jagd Schloss of Oberhof, with the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, for a week's shooting in the Thuringian forests, and the Duchess has been entertaining the Hereditary Princess of

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4470 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Cº, PARIS**

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4469 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Cº, PARIS**

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4468 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Cº, PARIS**

CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or ne effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

Paris, Chassaing & Cº, 6, Avenue Victoria. Bombay, Kemp & Cº.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS
Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4245 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections of the respiratory organs.**
WHOLESALE: COMAR & Cie
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Sold by al Chemists.
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES.

GIESLER & CO.'S "INDIA BRAND" CHAMPAGNE, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CASH PRICES.....Quarts Rs. 57 0 PINTS Rs. 32 0

	Per dozen. Bottles.	Per Half Bottles.
PERRIER JOUET'S FINEST DRY.. .... Rs.	55 0	30 0
Do. do. RESERVE CUVEE ..... „	65 0	37 0
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE ..... „	65 0	36 0
ROEDERER'S RESERVE..... ..... „	65 0	37 8
TREACHER'S CARTE BLANCHE ..... „	52 0	29 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.
The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children".
Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.
Retailed in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins, at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.
COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

HAMILTON & CO.,
(OF CALCUTTA),
WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, &c., &c.
Richly Electro-Plated on Best Nickle Silver.

		Old English Pattern.	Fiddle Pattern.	King's Pattern.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Table Spoons...	Per doz.	24	24	30
Dessert „	„	18	18	23
Tea „	„	8	8	14
Table Forks	„	24	24	30
Dessert „	„	18	18	23
Soup Ladles	Each	9	9	11
Sauce „	„	2-4	2-4	2-12
Gravy Spoons...	„	5-0	5-0	7
Fish Knives, Pierced and Engraved Blade ...	„	10	10	11
Butter „	„	2	2	2-12
Sugar Spoons	„	1	1	1-8
Ice Tongs	„	2-12	2-12	3-0
		As.	As.	Rs.
Salt Spoons, Gilt Bowls	„	12	12	1-4
Egg „ „	„	12	12	1-4
Mustard „ „	„	12	12	1-4

These goods can only be supplied at the Prices quoted when Cash accompanies the order.

10 *per Cent. will be added if Credit be given.*

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ KEMP & Co., Bombay.

Cadbury's Cocoa
(REGISTERED)
GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa pure, claims at once that it is not pure.

SUPERIOR GINS AND HOLLANDS

GIN, "DRY," *Sir Robert Burnett's.* Old, pure and most delicate flavor. Per dozen, Rs. 21.
HOLLANDS. De Kuyper's Finest Geneva, in ordinary quarts, guaranteed genuine. Per dozen, Rs. 21.
GIN "OLD TOM," *Sir Robert Burnett's.* A choice, agreeable spirit, finest quality. Per dozen, Rs. 20-8.

POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. **PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,** BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

No. 6945

LAMPS! LANTERNS!
THE VERY BEST, STORM, AND PUNKAHPROOF.
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.
EVERY IMPROVEMENT in this line has my constant and best attention, and my Illustrated Catalogues will convince any one that the Assortment I have is UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRM IN THE WORLD.

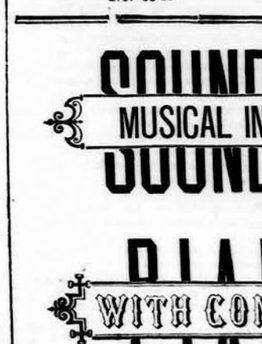
VICTORIA BURNERS,
With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, *viz.* :—

Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45
With	28	45	66	76	120	157 candle power.

As attested by Professor Dr. L. Weber, of the University of Breslau, and Professor Dr. R. Benedict, of the Polytechnicum of Vienna.

No. 2372

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY KIND.
SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
PIANOFORTES
WITH COMPLETE IRON FRAMES.
PIANOFORTES
ORGANS
AMERICAN.
ORGANS
HARMONIUMS
BY THE BEST MAKERS.
HARMONIUMS
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS
SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

We have received a large Consignment of Hunting Saddles, with Buck Skin Seat, from .....Rs. 45 0 to Rs. 50.
Curb Bridles, complete with Bits.....Rs. 14 0
Pelham Bridles with Bit .....Rs. 9 8
A large Selection of Girths, Bits, Stable Brushes, Horse Clothing, Spurs and Stable Requisites, Sundries, Sam Brown Belts, and Military Accoutrements.

Repairs of every description executed in a superior manner.
SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS. AND 6d. 1s. 2s 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1731

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

FLOR DE COROMANDEL.
These very select Indian Cigars are made of choicest Dindigul tobacco, covered with the best Java Leaf.
Three sizes—No. I., No. II., and No. III.
To be obtained from
MR. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.
An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."
A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.
MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.
☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*
SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Hasbon and Co. Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co., *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper Macon & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld.; Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. S. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co. Lahore.

-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S
QUININE HAIR LOTION
Unsurpassed for promoting the growth and improving the appearance of the hair. Guaranteed perfectly harmless.
ATKINSON'S
FLORIDA WATER,
an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

GOLD & CO.'S
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.—PARIS: MESSRS. GALIGNANI & CO. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co.